

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol 1 No 096

17 May 1983

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

Beijing Views Soviet-U.S. Euromissile Struggle A 1  
PRC Official Addresses UN Environment Meeting A 3

## UNITED STATES

U.S. Will Act if Soviet Missiles in Cuba B 1  
[RENMIN RIBAO 16 May]  
Wang Bingnan at U.S. Ceremony Honoring Edgar Snow B 1  
U.S. Senate Rejects Reagan Budget Proposal B 2

## SOIVET UNION

Nei Monggol, USSR Sign Border Trade Agreement C 1  
Soviet Chess Players Leave Hangzhou for Shanghai C 1  
U.S. Spokesman Confirms 4 May Soviet ICBM Test C 1

## NORTHEAST ASIA

CAAC Chief Calls for Hijackers' Punishment D 1

## SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Ali Khan's Visit to Beijing F 1  
Arrives, Meets Wu Xueqian F 1  
Attends Banquet F 1  
Meets Zhao Ziyang F 2  
Leaves Beijing for Home F 2  
Indian Communist Delegation Ends Visit to China F 2  
Peng Chong Meets Bangladesh Friendship Group F 2

## WESTERN EUROPE

PRC, EEC to Hold Regular Consultations G 1  
Yao Yilin Meets French Bankers' Delegation G 1  
Portuguese President Eanes Meets Gong Dafei G 1  
Wei Guoqing at Italian Art Exhibition 13 May G 1

## EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage of Hu Yaobang's Yugoslav Visit	H 1
Ribicic's Banquet Speech	H 1
Leaves Croatia for Slovenia	H 3
Tours Electronics Company	H 4
Visits Yugoslav's Peasant's Family	H 4
Lauds SFRY Communist Role	H 5
Sightsees in Slovenia	H 5
Visits Brioni Island	H 6
Meets With Reporters	H 7
Ribicic Meets With Reporters	H 8
Beijing Describes Final Talks	H 9
Leaves SFRY for Home	H 9
Hu Back In Urumqi	H 10
Greeted by Wang Enmao	H 10
Tour Called 'Complete Success'	H 11
[RENMIN RIBAO 17 May]	

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Calls for Emulating Zhang Haidi [12 May]	K 1
National Economy Benefits From Readjustment	K 3
JINGJI RIBAO on Market Price Management [10 May]	K 4
RENMIN RIBAO on Economic Legislation, Reform [11 May]	K 5
HONGQI on Party Discipline, Work Style [No 8, 16 Apr]	K 7
RENMIN RIBAO Publishes Lecture on Treason [11 May]	K 11
Economic Results Gained by Using Foreign Capital	K 12
CHINA DAILY on Response to Joint Venture Policy [17 May]	K 12
Bank of China Extends Loans to Joint Ventures	K 14
Enterprises Try Self-Management in Foreign Trade	K 14
Beijing Electronic Technology Exhibition Opens	K 15
Fang Yi Urges Formulating Technological Policies	K 15
[RENMIN RIBAO 13 May]	
Fang Yi Urges Computer Software Development	K 16
Fang Yi Urges Greater Computer Production	K 16
XINHUA Reviews Agricultural Progress Since 1979	K 17
Hu, Others Encourage Guards Regiment To Study	K 19
Central Greening Committee Leaders Reorganized	K 20
Gas Pipeline Begun Across Huang He	K 20
Four Regional Oil Exploitation Firms Set Up	K 20
First Deep Horizon Oil Field Begins Production	K 21
New Railway Projects Under Construction	K 21
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [15 May]	K 22

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Fuzhou PLA Units Party Congress Opens 16 May	O 1
Fu Kuiqing's Report	O 1
New Fujian Government Views Work Style	O 2
Fujian People's Congress Chairman, Others Named	O 2
[FUJIAN RIBAO 27 Apr]	
Shanghai Granted More Foreign Trade Independence	O 3
XINHUA Commentary	O 3
Shanghai's Chen Guodong at Meeting on Work Style	O 4
Shanghai Expands General Petrochemical Works	O 6
Zhejiang Export Fair in Hong Kong Planned	O 6
Briefs: Shandong Completes Sowing; Shandong Gold	O 6
Output; Shandong Afforestation	

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Urges Strict Controls on Foreign Deals	P 1
Hubei Circular on Combating Storm Damage	P 1
Changsha Automobile Plant Leaders Dismissed	P 2
Hunan University's Intellectual Policy Questioned	P 3
RENMIN RIBAO Article [6 May]	P 3
Leading Body Reorganized [GUANGMING RIBAO 7 May]	P 7
Briefs: Hubei Grain Crop Acreage; Hunan Hydroelectric Power Station	P 7

## NORTH REGION

Hebei Leading Group Stresses Solidarity	R 1
[HEBEI RIBAO 6 May]	
Nei Monggol on Dealing With Economic Crimes	R 1
Nei Monggol CPPCC Holds Forum on Old New Cadres	R 2
Nei Monggol Measures on Improving Work Style	R 2
Briefs: Beijing Spring Rainfall, Tianjin Borrowed Lands Returned; Tianjin Foreign Trade Weekly	R 3

## NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Circular on Illegal Housing	S 1
Heilongjiang Circular on Promotion Malpractice	S 1
[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 25 Apr]	
Heilongjiang Displays Taiwan Artist's Work	S 2
Jilin Holds Forum on Party Spirit, Style	S 2
Jilin Regulations on Improving Work Style	S 3
Jilin's Qiang Xiaochu Visits Power Sites	S 4
Liaoning 1982 Economic Plan Fulfillment	S 5
Briefs: Liaoning Educational Funds	S 5

## NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Tax Change Implementation Delayed	T 1
Xinjiang's Wang Enmao Stresses Ideological Work	T 1
Briefs: Gansu Hydropower Stations	T 2

## TAIWAN

CNA Comments on S. Korea-China Relations	V 1
Pacific Basin Economic Council Accepts Taiwan	V 2
Protectionism Said To Threaten Exports	V 2
Large-Scale Military Exercises End 13 May [AFP]	V 3

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Sino-British Talks Said To Resume Late May	W 1
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 May]	
WEN WEI PO on Beijing's Policy Toward Hong Kong [13 May]	W 2

BEIJING VIEWS SOVIET-U.S. EUROMISSILE STRUGGLE

OW141009 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 10 May 83

["International Current Events" program commentary: "On the Soviet-U.S. Struggle Centering on European Nuclear Negotiations"]

[Text] Internationally, this year is referred to as the year of Euromissiles because the struggle between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, for nuclear superiority in Europe has entered a decisive stage this year. The outcome will have a profound effect on the international situation.

For a long time the two hegemonist powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have continuously engaged in arms expansion in Europe in their contention for world hegemony bringing about a grave situation of military confrontation between the East and the West. In the late 1970's, with the development of a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles, the European nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States entered a new stage. In 1977, the Soviet Union began to deploy new multiple warhead SS-20 missiles. Thus far, 351 SS-20s have been deployed. As a result, the balance of nuclear forces in Europe has significantly changed in favor of the Soviet Union. Following repeated consultations between the United States and its Western European allies, NATO decided to reverse the situation by deploying two new types of U.S. medium-range missiles, namely, the Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles, in five Western European countries beginning from the end of 1983. A total of 572 such missiles will be deployed to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

This vicious circle of the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States in which each tries to overtake the other has caused great uneasiness among the Western European people. There are recurring massive peace movements in Western European countries against the nuclear arms expansions by the Soviet Union and the United States. Now that only approximately 7 months remain before the end of the year, the Soviet-U.S. struggle for nuclear superiority in Europe is intensifying further.

The intensifying nuclear arms race is opposed by the people of the whole world. Out of their own political, economic, and strategic considerations, the two hegemonist powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are both loudly singing nuclear disarmament hymns while stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. In November of 1981, the Soviet Union and the United States began to negotiate on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The negotiations have continued off and on for 1 and 1/2 years; but, thus far, no progress has been made. A new round of negotiations will begin on 17 May.

Recently, Soviet and U.S. leaders made new proposals and called on each other to respond. Judging by the substance of the so-called new proposals, the differences between the Soviet Union and United States on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles remain difficult to reconcile. The new round of nuclear disarmament negotiations, like the past rounds, will continue to be on and off and endless wrangling.

On the question of medium-range nuclear weapons, the United States has put forward two proposals. The first was the zero option put forward in November of 1981 which called for the Soviet Union to dismantle all of the SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 land-based medium-range missiles it has already deployed. On this premise, the United States would agree not to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe so that there would be zero medium-range missiles on either side. Hence the name zero option. The purpose of this U.S. proposal is very clear: to wipe out the superiority the Soviet Union has already gained in medium-range missiles. Naturally, the Soviet Union flatly refused and accused the United States of asking it to unilaterally disarm.



The second U.S. proposal was put forward in March of this year and called for the signing of an interim agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. Under the interim agreement, the United States would substantially reduce the number of missiles it plans to deploy in Europe, if the Soviet Union reduces its warheads on medium-range missiles to an equal level on a global basis. In appearance, this proposal seems more flexible than the zero option. But, in fact, it still requires the Soviet Union to dismantle part of the medium-range missiles already in place, while it allows the United States to deploy a similar number of medium-range missiles to weaken the Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles.

The Soviet Union has also put forward several plans since negotiations began. After assuming office, the new Soviet leadership has made two proposals. The first was made in December of last year and called for the United States to scrap its plan to deploy new missiles in Europe. In exchange, the Soviet Union offered to reduce the number of its land-based medium-range missiles in Europe to the combined total of missiles held by Britain and France. The essence of this proposal was to prevent the United States from deploying new missiles while allowing the Soviet Union to continue to keep a specific number of medium-range missiles in order to ensure Soviet superiority in this respect.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet Union will move the intermediate-range missiles to be dismantled in Europe to its Asian area. As everyone knows, the SS-20 missile is highly mobile. After such missiles are moved to the Soviet Asian area, not only will this not reduce the Soviet threat to European security but it will pose a threat to Asian countries.

The second Soviet proposal was put forward in early May of this year. In this proposal, the Soviet Union indicated that if the United States abandons its plan to deploy new guided missiles at the end of this year, the Soviet Union will reduce the number of its intermediate-range missiles and nuclear warheads to the level of NATO intermediate-range missiles and nuclear warheads, including those possessed by Britain and France. The motives behind these two Soviet proposals are crystal clear: The Soviet Union is trying to prevent the United States from deploying new guided missiles in Europe and, at the same time, to maintain its nuclear superiority in intermediate-range missiles as much as possible.

Judging from such new proposals and plans, the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are not sincere about reducing nuclear weapons although they are holding nuclear disarmament talks. Such talks are held only to weaken the superiority of the other side and to develop its own nuclear force. At the talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union aims at preventing the United States from deploying new guided missiles in order to maintain its own superiority. At the same time, the Soviet Union has launched a peace offensive to sow discord between the United States and Western Europe and to undermine the NATO strategic plan. As for the United States, it tries to eliminate Soviet superiority in intermediate-range nuclear weapons, strengthen its nuclear force in Europe and make preparations for the deployment of new-type missiles under the cover of negotiations.

On the one hand, the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have recently criticized the other side for lacking sincerity in disarmament while dishing out various new proposals in an attempt to pressure the other side into making concessions; on the other hand, they have threatened each other and stepped up their nuclear arms expansion. The United States has said time and again that if no agreement can be reached at the talks, it will begin to deploy new guided missiles in Europe at the end of this year. The Soviet Union has also repeatedly indicated that if the United States deploys new guided missiles in Europe, it will take timely and effective countermeasures to deploy intermediate-range missiles near the United States. People can see from this that the two superpowers, while holding nuclear disarmament talks, are planning to further escalate the nuclear arms race.

This pose is not only an extremely grave threat to European security, but also a threat to world peace. It is for this reason that the struggle over intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe has become a grave issue in the current international struggle that has attracted worldwide attention.

PRC OFFICIAL ADDRESSES UN ENVIRONMENT MEETING

OW162026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Nairobi, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government is opposed to the immoral practice of dumping pollutants to neighbours and calls for the establishment of a new international economic order to create a sound natural environment of the world.

This stand was expounded by head of the Chinese delegation to the eleventh session of the governing council of the United Nations Environment Program, Yang Keming, at a plenary meeting here today.

Yang said acid rain which has spread over almost the entire world has become one of the most crucial problems and the Chinese Government "is, as always, opposed to the immoral practice of protecting one's own interests at the expense of others by dumping pollutants to one's neighbours."

"The problem of the contamination and damage by acid rain can only be solved by eliminating its root source, that is, through applying advanced techniques such as desulphurizing and washing reprocessing during the course of exploitation, utilization and combustion of various forms of energy, especially coal," he said.

It is vital for the developing countries to restore a balanced agricultural ecosystem, he said, adding that "to achieve this goal, it is imperative to solve the rural energy problem and to develop some new models of production and new energy substitutes."

Based on Chinese experiences, he advocated the development of new forms of energy sources in rural areas in line with local conditions, such as solar energy, biogas, wind power, small hydro-power stations and fast-growing fuel-wood to alleviate the shortage of energy.

"The developed countries should make concrete contributions to helping developing countries solve their environmental problems. At the same time, developing countries have their own successful experience in solving their respective environmental problems, and therefore there are many areas for extensive cooperation among themselves," he said.

U.S. WILL ACT IF SOVIET MISSILES IN CUBA

HK170950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 83 p 6

[Report: "If the Soviet Union Deploys Missiles in Cuba, the United States Will Take Action, Says Weinberger"]

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said the United States will stop any attempt by the Soviet Union to deploy SS-20 medium-range missiles in Cuba.

The Pentagon leader made these remarks while answering a question raised at the annual meeting of the U.S. Business Council on 31 May. Later he delivered a speech in New York City.

Weinberger was asked: What action will the government take if the Soviet Union tries to deploy SS-20 missiles in Cuba in retaliation against the deployment of U.S. Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Western Europe? Weinberger said: The government will take action similar to that taken by President Kennedy, namely, imposing an embargo on Cuba, which was done when the Soviets attempted to deploy missiles in this Caribbean island in 1962

Weinberger added: "You still remember that in the 1960's they talked about the deployment of missiles and indeed attempted to do so, but failed. I think we will take the same action and I hope it would produce the same results."

WANG BINGNAN AT U.S. CEREMONY HONORING EDGAR SNOW

OW161147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Kansas City, Missouri, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Edgar Snow, an old friend of China, was remembered by American and Chinese friends and admirers at his birthplace, Kansas City, this week.

He was awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters, conferred posthumously for the first time, by the University of Missouri-Kansas City at its commencement exercises yesterday.

This renowned author of the landmark book "Red Star Over China" who at one time was the singular link between a rising New China and the United States once again was known and hailed as a person with an enlightening and uniting force by participants at the event.

The 3-day commemoration program was sponsored by University Chancellor George A. Russell and the Edgar Snow Memorial Fund headed by Mary Clark Dimond.

At a symposium held on May 13, Edgar Snow was remembered by his childhood pal, Dr Charles White, who vividly described their eager adventures together in their teens, saying young Ed was imaginative, energetic, with a zest for life and a quick incisive mind.

Lu Cui, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) recalled Snow's deep sympathy for the Chinese people and for the young students who had demonstrated against the corrupt and repressive Kuomintang regime in the 1930s.

Wang Bingnan, president of the CPAFFC, told the story of how, in 1936, he approved the entry into the North Shaanxi revolutionary base area of two young Americans; Edgar Snow and George Hatem, in his capacity as a high ranking officer in the Kuomintang Army. George Hatem, better known as Ma Haide who has stayed on since then and joined the struggle to win a new China, made a special trip to Kansas City to honor his mentor and close friend Snow.

He recalled how Snow, a serious journalist, sought ever closer relations with the Chinese people and never hesitated to speak up in the best interest of the people.

Anecdotes showing Snow's love of China, his determination and unyielding honesty were told by Yao Wei, a fellow of the Institute of International Studies in Beijing, and Ji Chaozhu, minister-councillor at the Chinese Embassy in Washington. Both of them served as interpreters during Snow's several visits to China. Other speakers at the symposium included John Service of the Center for Chinese Studies in Berkeley, California and writer Harrison Salisbury, former associate editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin and former U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock spoke and answered questions at the symposium. They both paid high tribute to Snow and stressed the importance of continued efforts to carry on his noble cause and improve the relations between China and the United States.

The timing of this important event honoring Snow is particularly significant, Chancellor George Russell and other participants pointed out. Against the background of current strained U.S.-China relations, the participants drew inspiration from Snow. His whole life was devoted mainly to the truthful reporting of the struggle of the Chinese people for a better life in a new China, but just because of that, he suffered and it "cost his career and his livelihood in his native land," to quote his wife Lois Wheeler. Forces in the U.S. hated new China and naturally did not like Snow. Remnants of the same forces are campaigning against a unified China and trying to disrupt Sino-U.S. relations. However, they could neither weaken the tremendous historic impact by the ever-living works of Edgar Snow, nor check the advance of China in her new path.

In his speech as head of the Chinese delegation at the ceremony to confer the posthumous degree, Wang Bingnan said: "History has often proved that leaders and policies of governments may undergo changes of this or that sort, but the banner of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples, held aloft by Edgar Snow, will fly high forever."

#### U.S. SENATE REJECTS REAGAN BUDGET PROPOSAL

OW132103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The Republican-controlled U.S. Senate today rejected, on a 52-48 vote, a 1984 budget plan put forward by the Reagan administration, dealing a surprise blow at the President and his Senate Republican leaders.

The defeated proposal was a compromise budget blueprint formulated after consultations between the government and the Senate Republican leadership. The original goal of a ten percent increase for military spending was changed into a 7.5 percent boost in the compromise plan. However, the Republican leaders had predicted that the proposal would be approved in the Senate.

The Senate today also killed by 53-46 a rival budget plan, that would have raised taxes more steeply to cut the government budget deficit. Then the Senate shipped the entire question back to its budget committee for redrafting on May 17. Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker Jr. said he would try to move the White House towards a compromise.

After President Ronald Reagan proposed the budget for 1984 last January, a fierce debate occurred in Congress and between it and the White House, the key points of which were how to cut the budget deficit and how much military spending would increase.

Last March, the House Budget Committee and the House rejected the Reagan proposal for a ten percent cut in taxes and a ten percent increase in defense expenditure, but adopted a Democratic budget plan for tax increases to cut the financial deficit, for more civilian spendings and for a drop in the margin of defense expenditure growth to four percent.

The Reagan budget proposal suffered another setback last April when the Senate Budget Committee also defeated the plan. The committee voted to increase taxes by 30 billion U.S. dollars and to cut by half the proposed ten percent increase for military spending.

Then, the President and his Senate Republican leaders put forward the compromise budget blueprint.

Today's rejection foreshadowed a possible deadlock between the White House and Congress, sources here said. It also showed Reagan's economics lost the support of both parties it had won in the past two years and was meeting more and more opposition from Republicans.

NEI MONGGOL, USSR SIGN BORDER TRADE AGREEMENT

SK152305 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Trade Delegation and the All-Union Far East Foreign Trade Delegation of the Soviet Union recently held talks in Hailar City on restoring and developing border trade between the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and Chita Oblast of the Soviet Union. They also signed the 1983 agreement on commodity import and export.

The two parties predetermined that Nei Monggol Region will export meat, garment, and leather products to Chita Oblast, and Chita Oblast will export timber, glass, refrigerators, and chemical fertilizer to Nei Monggol Region.

SOVIET CHESS PLAYERS LEAVE HANGZHOU FOR SHANGHAI

OW140821 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 11 May 83

[By reporter Xu Jinglong]

[Text] Hangzhou, 11 May (XINHUA) -- After concluding their matches and visit in Hangzhou, the Soviet grandmasters of international chess Yuriy Balashov and Nino Gurieliy left here for Shanghai today.

In the second friendly match in China held on the afternoon of 9 May, Yuriy Balashov and Nino Gurieliy defeated the Chinese players Ye Rongguang of Zhejiang Province and Kuang Xingji of Guangdong Province.

The memorial day to commemorate the victory of the Soviet people against fascism is 9 May. After the chess games, the Chinese players attended commemorative activities at the request of the Soviet players. Jin Linjun, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee, also attended the commemorative activities.

U.S. SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS 4 MAY SOVIET ICBM TEST

OW151103 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] White House spokesman Speakes confirmed on 12 May that the Soviet Union had conducted another ICBM test on 4 May.

Speakes said: The Soviet Union tested such an ICBM on 8 February for the first time. He said: We expressed to the Soviet Government our concern over this and asked it to give an explanation of its small-scale ICBM test conducted on 4 May.

CAAC CHIEF CALLS FOR HIJACKERS' PUNISHMENT

OW161217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China has again demanded that the South Korean authorities return the six hijackers who forced a Chinese airliner to fly to South Korea on May 5.

Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), told a press conference here today that armed hijacking was internationally acknowledged to be a grave criminal offense. The hijackers should be severely punished according to Chinese law and international conventions, he said.

CAAC airliner No 296 was taken over by six hijackers at 10:49 a.m. on May 5, during an internal flight between Shenyang and Shanghai. It was forced to land at the Chunchon military airfield near Seoul in South Korea. There were 9 crew members and 96 passengers including three Japanese on board.

Shen Tu said that Zhuo Changren and the five other hijackers were all known criminals who directly endangered the lives of the 105 people on board the aircraft. Their actions violated the laws of China and should be punished severely, he said. Shen Tu stressed that any attempt to help the hijackers evade responsibility, or to let them go free, would be intolerable. He said he hoped that the South Korean authorities would take this matter seriously. He charged that since the incident the Taiwan authorities had been trying in every way to pressure the South Korean authorities into letting the hijackers go to Taiwan. This was a despicable act of trampling down international civil aviation conventions, which ran counter to world public opinion and was very unpopular, he said. Shen Tu said that China and South Korea on May 10 signed a memorandum in Seoul, agreeing on the return of the passengers and crew as well as the aircraft itself.

On the same afternoon, all the Chinese passengers and eight crew members returned to Shanghai. One crewman is still undergoing medical treatment in Seoul. The hijacked Trident will be returned to China soon. Shen Tu said no agreement was reached on the handling of the six hijackers. China demanded that they be handed over for punishment in accordance with Chinese law and the relevant international conventions, while South Korea said the hijackers should be tried in accordance with its laws. However, both sides agreed it was a grave criminal offense endangering people's lives and that the hijackers must be severely punished, Shen Tu said. Shen Tu thanked relevant South Korean authorities for their cooperation in handling the incident. South Korea protected the passengers and crew as well as the aircraft itself, he said, and offered timely medical treatment to the two crew members injured by the hijackers. Shen Tu also thanked the international civil aviation organization, Japan and the United States for their concern and assistance following the incident.

At today's press conference, Shen Tu also presented Wang Yixuan, captain of the plane, to the journalists and gave an account of the hijacking. He said the plane was flying over the sea near the Shandong Peninsula in east China, when Zhuo Changren and the five other hijackers rushed to the front of the aircraft and began firing at the door of the pilots' cabin. They then kicked the door open and dashed into the cabin, still shooting at the crewmen. Radio Operator Wang Yongchang and Navigator Wang Peifu were seriously injured.



The hijackers pointed their guns at the heads of the pilot and copilot, Shen Tu said, forcing them to change course eastward towards South Korea. Zhuo Changren also shouted that he would destroy the plane if his order was not obeyed.

Shen Tu said the hijackers forced down the control column, dropping the plane from a height of 9,000 meters to 600 meters above the sea surface. The plane was in danger several times, he said, seriously threatening the lives of the people on board.

When the plane entered South Korean airspace, it was intercepted by South Korean military aircraft, and the pilots were forced to make an emergency landing at the Chunchon airfield, Shen Tu said.

After the landing, all on board were held hostage for nearly eight hours until the hijackers were disarmed by the South Koreans, Shen Tu said.

In answering questions, Shen Tu said that on the whole CAAC's security check is not yet perfect. It has now adopted emergency measures to improve security, including purchase of advanced security equipment and stricter formalities for Chinese passengers in booking tickets.

Answering a question raised by the correspondent of WASHINGTON POST, Shen Tu said: "CAAC always gives priority to security and our crews also give first consideration to the safety of passengers. I think it is a correct policy to take appropriate measures to subdue would-be hijackers when the crew members are sure about the safety of the flight. Failure to take any measures to subdue the hijackers when safety is ensured is tantamount to encouraging the hijackers."

Shen Tu said the course of events that took place during the hijacking of the CAAC airliner No 296 demonstrated that the safety of the passengers is CAAC's primary concern. He recalled that the actions to subdue the criminals who attempted to hijack a CAAC airliner on July 25 of last year were also taken after the crew members had made sure that they could ensure the safety of the passengers.



REPORTAGE ON ALI KHAN'S VISIT TO BEIJING

## Arrives, Meets Wu Xueqian

BK151536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan arrived in Beijing for talks with his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, on bilateral and other matters of mutual interest. After his arrival in Beijing, he began talks with the Chinese foreign minister. Earlier at the Islamabad Airport, he told the Radio Pakistan representative that he was going to China in response to an invitation from the Chinese foreign minister.

## Attends Banquet

OW151532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese foreign Minister gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan.

In his toast, Wu Xueqian said: "The Chinese people greatly admire Pakistan for all it has done in supporting the just struggle of the Afghan people and providing generous humanitarian aid to the three million Afghan refugees." He said that the Chinese people also appreciated Pakistan's position of firmly adhering to the four principles embodied in the U.N. resolutions and on demanding the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The Chinese foreign minister said that China and Pakistan shared a broad community of views on many major international issues, and had all along worked in close coordination in international affairs and carried out fruitful cooperation. "The sincere and friendly talks we had this afternoon give vivid expression to the friendship, cooperation and mutual trust existing between our two countries," he noted. "In international affairs," Wu Xueqian said, "Pakistan upholds principle and justice and works to strengthen its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries, playing a positive role in maintaining peace and stability in Asia and the world at large."

In reply, Yaqub Ali Khan said: "We shall continue to be guided by the principles embodied in the resolutions of the U.N., namely the withdrawal of all foreign forces, respect for the right of the people of Afghanistan to independence and non-alignment, their right to have a government of their own choosing and the inalienable right of the 4.5 million Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honor." He said that Pakistan and China have taken "an identical and principled stand" on the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and "have remained in close touch on these and other matters." The Pakistan foreign minister stressed that his country firmly supports the heroic struggle waged by the Kampuchean people. Yaqub Ali Khan spoke highly of the close relations between Pakistan and China.

Present at the banquet were Han Nianlong and Fu Hao, advisers to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti.

Yaqub Ali Khan and his party arrived in Beijing this afternoon and then held talks with the Chinese foreign minister on the Afghanistan question and other international issues.

I. 17 May 83

F 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW160831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today he appreciated Pakistan's adherence to the fundamental principles embodied in the United Nations resolutions on Afghanistan and its efforts for an early and just settlement to the Afghan issue.

The Chinese premier said this at a meeting with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan at Zhongnanhai here today.

The fact that President Ziaul Haq had sent the foreign minister to Beijing for consultations reflected the importance attached by the Pakistan Government to China-Pakistan relations and its trust in China, Zhao Ziyang said.

Yaqub Khan said that his talks in Beijing were very useful.

The premier and the Pakistan minister discussed a number of international issues including Afghanistan.

Present were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti.

Earlier today, Wu Xueqian and Zaqub Khan had their second round of talks in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. They continued discussions on the issues they had touched upon yesterday.

The Pakistan foreign minister is scheduled to leave for home this afternoon.

Leaves Beijing for Home

OW170934 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan gave a return banquet at the Pakistani Embassy in China at noon today. Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan and other Pakistani distinguished guests left Beijing for home this afternoon.

INDIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CHINA

OW160928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Shenzhen, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Communist Party of India (Marxist), led by party's General Secretary E.M.S. Namboodiripad, left here for home via Hong Kong today after concluding its visit to China.

The Indian guests, who arrived here on May 13, were briefed by secretary of the city party committee Liang Xiang on the construction of the special economic zone and visited a number of factories and tourism centers.

PENG CHONG MEETS BANGLADESH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW170307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met and had a cordial conversation here today with Mirza Gholam Hafiz, president of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association and a Bangladesh lawyers' goodwill delegation led by Sheikh Razzaque Ali.

Present was Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

PRC, EEC TO HOLD REGULAR CONSULTATIONS

OW170852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- China and the European Economic Community have decided through diplomatic channels to institute regular political consultations between them, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official announced today.

Speaking at a press briefing here this afternoon, Li Juqing, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said that this decision was made at a meeting between Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the current chairman of the Council of the E.E.C and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Chinese Ambassador An Zhiyuan on May 13. Li Juqing said that the two sides decided that the initial consultations will be held at the director-ambassadorial level.

YAO YILIN MEETS FRENCH BANKERS' DELEGATION

OW161321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin this afternoon met with Rene Thomas, chairman of France's National Bank of Paris (Banque Nationale de Paris), Jacques Wahl, general manager of the bank, and their entourage.

In his conversation with the French guests, Yao Yilin said he wished that the banking institutions of the two countries would strengthen their exchanges so as to contribute to the development of their economic and technical cooperation. He asked the representative office of the French bank in Beijing to make contact with the industrial circles in Shenzhen, Shanghai and Tianjin. "There is still much for you to do in helping China transform small and medium-sized enterprises," he said. Present at the meeting were Jin Deqin, president of the Bank of China, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES MEETS GONG DAFEI

OW170841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Lisbon, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes expressed satisfaction at the present state of the relations between his country and China in a meeting with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei here today.

In talks with Gong, who stopped over in this Portuguese capital on his way home from a visit to the Ivory Coast and Angola, the president also expressed appreciation of China's external policy and the important role it plays in international affairs.

During his stay here, the Chinese vice foreign minister also met Portuguese Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira and General Secretary of the ruling Socialist Party Mario Soares for an exchange of view on international issues of mutual concern.

WEI GUOQING AT ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION 13 MAY

OW131411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition on Italian Renaissance art opened here this afternoon at the Beijing Exhibition Center.

Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress attended the opening ceremony.

The exhibition, specially approved by President Sandro Pertini of Italy and prepared by the Italian Foreign Ministry, is sponsored by the China Exhibition Corporation.

There are 90 copies of great works of art and also an audio-visual section as well as captioned photographs in the exhibition hall which covers a floor space of more than 1,000 square meters. Representative Italian artists and the achievements of Italian art in architecture, painting, sculpture and art theory during the 15th and 16th centuries are introduced.

Exhibits include copies of such great creations as Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," Raphael's "The Marriage of the Virgin," Michelangelo's sculpture "David" as well as works by Titian, Giorgione and Botticelli.

The exhibition which is scheduled to run for six months in China, will also be shown in Shenyang, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Members of the Italian exhibition group will have discussions with Chinese artists in these cities.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of culture, said that the exhibition will help Chinese artists understand Italian Renaissance art and provide them an opportunity to study. He believed that it would also further strengthen cultural exchange and friendship between China and Italy.

Also speaking at the ceremony were Mr Cortese de Bosis, leader of the Italian Government cultural delegation and Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China.

500 Chinese artists attended today's opening ceremony.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF HU YAOBANG'S YUGOSLAV VISIT

## Ribicic's Banquet Speech

HK161202 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (XINHUA) -- Tonight, at the banquet in honor of General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), delivered a speech. The full text of the speech is published as follows:

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, dear comrades and friends: I feel particularly glad that we can extend our warm greetings to you at this place, and express our warm welcome to you, dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, and to your colleagues who have come with you on an official friendly visit to our country. We hope that you will have a deep impression about the sincere friendship of the communists, laborers, and the people of all nationalities in Yugoslavia, and hope that you will have a wonderful time in our country.

We believe that your visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the talks between us will be a new impetus to the further development of the all-round cooperation between our two nations. We believe that it is extremely important to continue the substantial and mutually beneficial exchanges of opinions at the top level and other political levels between our two parties and two states in the future.

We are very glad to see that the cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, as well as relations between Yugoslavia and China in all fields, has smoothly developed in recent years. Since President Tito's visit to the PRC in 1977, political relations between our two parties and two states at various levels and in many fields have developed rapidly. In practice, the LCY and the CPC, and the two socialist states of Yugoslavia and China, are cooperating along the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect, especially respect for the differences in each other's domestic development and international positions. We believe that the friendly cooperation between our two parties and two nations on this basis will continue to develop smoothly in an all-round way. This not only will be in the long-term interests of our two peoples, but also will be favorable to the establishment of better international understanding and cooperation based on equality, and be beneficial to social progress, consolidating peace and developing socialism throughout the world.

Under current conditions, in view of the grave economic situation in the world and the need to develop the economies in our two countries, it is important to carry out closer economic cooperation between our two nations. In terms of our two countries' economic potential and natural resources, there is broad feasibility for this cooperation. It is precisely for this reason that we both must make efforts to further improve and promote our economic relations. In the fields of science, education and culture, and in other fields, there also exists a broad scope for strengthening mutual cooperation.

We people in Yugoslavia are well aware of the revolutionary course through which the CPC has passed. The CPC has won historical victories under extremely complicated conditions and has gained valuable experience in building a socialist new society. It has scored victories in revolution, has realized and guaranteed independence and self-determination for the Chinese people, and has created a new era for building socialism in China. Your revolution is one of the most important components and factors for changing the face of the contemporary world and carrying out profound socialist transformation in the world.

We highly evaluate the efforts you have made to speed up your economic and social progress.

On the basis of creatively and critically summing up the experiences of building socialism thus far, your party has courageously and resolutely set forth a new idea for building a socialist modern China with a solid material foundation and with socialist democracy, morality, and culture. We highly value, understand and closely follow with truly good feelings and best wishes the efforts you have made to gradually realize this aspiration step by step according to actual conditions. Your experience is important not only for your own nation, but also for other nations, including ours.

Today's world is full of acute contradictions and conflicts. Many crises and serious problems in international relations have virtually fallen into a profound crisis that is gravely threatening world peace and progress. More seriously, with the aggravation of the international tension, the world economic crisis is increasingly sharpened. It is regrettable that no sign has appeared yet that this crisis has been overcome. The developing nations have been the most seriously harmed by this. It is particularly worrying that no progress has been made in settling the present international issues and crises, although the reasons for these issues and crises are very clear. Therefore, various nations in the world are now bearing greater responsibility for changing this state of affairs. This is also the duty of all peace-loving nations and all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces. They must strive for world peace, security and cooperation, respect the inviolable right of various peoples to win independence and freedom, and struggle for the immediate halting of the arms race and the realization of disarmament, for the establishment of a new international economic order, and for eliminating sources of a world crisis in a peaceful way, and struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and old colonialism and dominance and hegemony in all forms, so as to strive for the democratization of international political and economic relations.

Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned nations, has decided on the essential and long-term principle of pursuing a policy of nonalignment, because they believe that only when a profound democratic reform has occurred in international political and economic relations, can conditions be created for various nations to develop in a peaceful and free way, without outside interference.

Not long ago, at the New Delhi conference, the nonaligned nations put forward the above demands and decided the principle for carrying out activities in the future for relaxing international tension and striving for world peace, independence, disarmament and development. As is known to all, in the Nonaligned Movement, in the UN organizations, and in all of its international activities, the SFRY has been making very active efforts in setting all pressing issues in international relations.

The LCY and other socialist forces in our country, basing themselves on this principle, have also carried out broad cooperation and various important activities with communist parties, socialist parties, social democratic parties, other progressive parties and democratic parties and national liberation movements in all countries. Based on its own historical experience and principles, the LCY has realized all complications in the modern time in striving for peace, social progress and in waging the socialist struggle. It has consistently pursued the policy of all-round cooperation on equal footing with all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world. According to this policy, the LCY strictly safeguards the democratic results of all labor movements and communist movements, because this conforms to the most profound interests of the working class, and it safeguards cooperation based on equality between various peoples and nations, and social progress and socialism.

Although the conditions for progressive social reform have become more difficult, socialism as a process in the world is still further being strengthened and developed.



1. 17 May 83

H 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EASTERN EUROPE

The colorful and varied contents and forms of the struggles for socialism and of the ways to build socialism in different countries in the world have also proved this point. The existing differences in the road to developing socialism constitute an important precondition for expanding the socialist force in the world, rather than being an obstacle to the cooperation for building socialism. These differences have made the practice and experience of socialism more colorful and richer. All nations, parties, and movements have made and will make their own valuable contributions. Therefore, it is of special and great significance to respect the rights of various parties and movements to independently formulate their strategies and tactics in struggling for socialism. This is the starting point for participation in international cooperation between various progressive forces of their own accord. It also represents our contributions to international unity in strengthening the struggle for socialism and world peace.

The LCY holds that developing socialism in one's own country is the greatest contribution to the struggle for socialism. Starting from this point, the LCY attaches great importance to the development of socialist autonomy and to the building of the social material foundation. At the same time, we pay special attention to strengthening the role of the working class and all laborers in making decisions on all important issues concerning our nation's social development. Similarly, the LCY also actively implements the policy for stabilizing the economy and has solved urgent problems in our recent development, as is known to all. This is the basic task set forth by the 12th LCY National Congress and the major contents of the league's activities in the present period. Although we are still faced with tremendous difficulties, we will unswervingly continue to develop socialist autonomy, strengthen the unity and friendship between all equal Yugoslav nationalities, and adhere to the course of independence and nonalignment. This is the road defined by the LCY in its program 25 years ago. Over the decades, Tito always was a pioneer of this road.

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, dear comrades and friends: May I once again extend our warm welcome to you and hope that you will have better knowledge of our achievements, of our laboring people, and of our living and working conditions during your short stay in our country. Now I propose a toast to the further smooth development of the cooperation between our two parties and between our two socialist states, to the friendship between the Yugoslav and Chinese peoples, to the well-being of the friendly people of the PRC, and to the health of Comrade Hu Yaobang and all Chinese comrades here!

#### Leaves Croatia for Slovenia

0W140418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Kranj, 13 May (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, left Zagreb by car this morning for the Republic of Slovenia. He was accompanied by Jure Bilic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

When Hu Yaobang passed through Otocec, a small island on the Krka River, en route, he was greeted by Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and Dura Uros, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The island of Otocec was as beautiful as a painting. Hu Yaobang had a relaxed and cheerful conversation with Marinc and Bilic in a castle built in the 13th century. Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription in the distinguished guest book in the ancient castle: "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples!" Later Hu Yaobang and Marinc drove to Kranj.

I. 17 May 83

H 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EASTERN EUROPE

Tours Electronics Company

OW131642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Kranj, Yugoslavia, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today wished for continuous all-round development of Sino-Yugoslav cooperation when he visited an electronics manufacturer in Kranj, a town nestled in the foot hills of the alps in northern Yugoslavia.

The Chinese C.P. leader made rounds of several workshops of the Kranj telecommunications equipment plant under the Iskra Electronic Company and chatted with the plant leaders about technical exchanges and cooperation in this field between the two countries. Upon his arrival at the plant, Hu was greeted by General Manager of the Iskra Company Boris Lasic at the entrance. Flag staffs flew the national flags of China and Yugoslavia.

The Iskra company, with 84 plants and shops spread all over the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and offices abroad, has technical ties with Chinese plants and research institutes. In the last two years, they have signed three contracts on the cooperative manufacture of telemetrics equipment, electrical welding technology and electronic elements manufacture and research. More contacts are being discussed, the Chinese C.P. leader was told.

After seeing a short film about the production processes and products of the plant, Hu Yaobang and his party walked through the telecommunications equipment shop, the telephone apparatus shop and the shop for producing processing computers built in the telephone exchanges. Many workers, mostly women, waved to greet the Chinese visitors, in response to which Hu Yaobang waved back and sometimes clasped his hands in token of solidarity. At the plant, Hu Yaobang also learned about the working of the self-management system practised in Yugoslavia since the 1950's. Leaving the plant, he drove to a villa on the scenic Bled lake for lunch. In the afternoon, Hu Yaobang and his party will visit an agriculture-animal husbandry combine, and return to Kranj for the night.

Visits Yugoslav Peasant's Family

OW132004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Radovljica, Yugoslavia, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang praised a cattle-raising family in Dvorska village of Slovenia Republic, northern Yugoslavia, for their flourishing life through diligence and good management late this afternoon.

Hu called at 54-year-old Anton Berdajs' family in the company of Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. This self-employed peasant and his five-member family rear 20 milk cows, nine calves and six hogs, tend 16 hectares of woods, farm 13 hectares of cropland, with two tractors bought on loans.

The Berdajs' welcomed Hu Yaobang and his party with bread and salt and self-brewed wine. Raising the glass, Hu Yaobang drank to the happiness of the peasant family. Sitting round a rectangular table, Hu Yaobang and the family had a chat, intermingled with peals of laughter. When Berdajs' 15-month-old grandson was brought to the room, Hu held him for a moment and gave him a jade pendant for a gift. The child toyed with the gift and smiled. In their conversation, Hu Yaobang enquired about the family's life, habits and likes.



The Berdajs' have a daughter who is studying medicine and a son-in-law who is studying forestry science. The two often help with farm work. Their son is now serving in the army. The family grow potatoes for self consumption, plant maize for fodder and sell milk and timber for a living. They told the visitors that they sold six tons of beef and 55,000 liters of milk last year to a nearby agricultural and food processing enterprise which in return supplies the family with chemical fertilizer, fodder and insecticides under a previously signed contract. The Berdajs' earned enough money last year to buy a new tractor, valued at 300,000 dinars (about 5,000 U.S. dollars). Hu Yaobang also viewed the cattle shed and barn of the family.

Earlier in the afternoon, Hu Yaobang and his party made a brief visit to a people's defense education center in Poljce, run by the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The republic's Defense Minister Martin Kosir briefed the visitors on the work program of the center and presented a bronze emblem and a certificate of the education center.

#### Lauds SFRY Communist Role

OW140232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Kranj, Yugoslavia, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Visiting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang said here today that he was really moved by the sincere, genuine and warm affection and friendship of the Yugoslav people for the Chinese people which he and his party have experienced since their arrival on May 10.

The Chinese leader also stated that he was impressed by the Yugoslav people's concerted endeavour to build up their country along the line of the 12th Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists. Hu Yaobang made these remarks at a dinner given in his honor this evening by A. Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. A host of Slovenia's leaders of the party, government and Army including Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, attended the happy gathering which lasted almost two hours.

Speaking at the function, A. Marinc welcomed the Chinese leader in the name of the working class and people of his republic. "For a long time we have respect for the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Chinese people. We pay high tribute to your people for the new achievements you have made in your socialist construction after conquering many difficulties," he said. The Slovenian leader said he was convinced to furthering the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two people's of Yugoslavia and China.

In reply, Hu Yaobang spoke highly of the Yugoslav people's victorious fight against fascism in the past and the important contributions they have made in the defense of world peace. The Chinese leader also lauded the Yugoslav Communists for their role in the development of the communist movement in the world. The Chinese leader and his party will leave here tomorrow for a visit to Ljubljana, capital city of Slovenian Republic, and also to Porto Roz and Pula along the Adriatic coast.

#### Sightsees in Slovenia

OW141340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Portoroz, Yugoslavia, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, took half day off his crowded schedule of political talks and visits today to see sights in Slovenia, northernmost Yugoslavia.

He first drove from Kranj to Ljubljana in the company of Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. In this capital of the Slovenia Republic, he viewed the tombs of Yugoslav revolutionary leaders including Edvard Kardelj and Boris Kidric. At the city's cultural center, a modern building completed last year, the Chinese leader walked round several halls capable of seating 300 to 1,800 people for art shows. The center is named after Ivan Cankar (1876-1918), a great man of letters of Slovenia. Ljubljana has a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggles. During the Second World War, the German fascists turned the city into a concentration camp by setting barbed wires around the city in order to stamp out the local people's resistance. On May 9 every year since 1945, the people of Ljubljana gather at the city's Revolutionary Square to mark the occasion.

From Ljubljana Hu Yaobang and his party drove 50 kilometers southwesternward to reach Postojna to see the wonderful limestone formations. They went through a labyrinth of underground halls, corridors, columns, stalactites and stalagmites. The caves were discovered in the 13th century by a peasant and only a six-kilometer section of the 24-kilometer wonderland is now open to the public. The Chinese visitors rode on a small train and then walked some distance in the cave, expressing admiration and appreciation along the way for the grotesque and fabulous works of nature embellished by electric lighting. At the end of the tour, Hu Yaobang wrote in the visitors' book: "May the people of all countries increase their cultural exchanges so that flowers of peace and friendship of mankind will blossom in profusion." Many tourists waved and cheered the Chinese guests at the entrance of the cave.

#### Visits Brioni Island

OW141944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang arrived at the scenic island of Brioni in the Adriatic Sea by boat from Pula late this afternoon.

He was accompanied by Jure Bilic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. The Chinese leader is expected to spend the night and the following morning on the island on the last leg of his visit to Yugoslavia.

Earlier this afternoon, Hu Yaobang and his party visited the Uljanik shipyard in Pula opposite to Brioni Island. This largest shipyard in Yugoslavia with a history of 127 years has nearly 7,000 workers and staff, Shipyard Director Karlo Radolovic told the visitors. It has built eleven oil tankers and bulk carriers of 225,000 to 270,000 tons. The visitors also learned that the shipyard has delivered five 5,000-ton freighters and and twenty 5,400 hp marine engines for China.

At the entrance to the shipyard, 59-year-old Doctor Jvo Borovicui of the Pula Hospital greeted the Chinese leader and his party in Chinese, which was something of a surprise to the visitors. He said in Chinese that he began learning to speak the language six years ago, all by himself. "Yugoslavia is far away from China, but we in Yugoslavia cherish a deep love for the Chinese," he added. Hu Yaobang and his party made a round of the main engine workshop, the engine parts workshop and a shipbuilding berth. There were no workers around since it is Saturday today.

From the shipyard, the Chinese group went to view a Roman amphitheatre in Pula, which was built in the first century. The huge open-air stone structure can seat 23,000 people, and is believed to be one of the best preserved Roman amphitheatres in the world. It has been used as a venue for theatrical and other festivals.

## Meets With Reporters

OW151156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said here today that his talks with Mitja Ribicic and other Yugoslav leaders were "very cordial, very friendly, very warm and very fruitful."

In a meeting with Chinese and Yugoslav reporters after concluding his official talks with President Ribicic on Brioni Island, Hu Yaobang said he was very satisfied with the results of the exchange of views with Yugoslav leaders on a wide range of subjects during his five-day visit. In the talks, he added, "we reviewed the history since our two parties resumed relations. Because we both insist on using our brains to ponder over problems and combining the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the revolution in each of our countries, because we both persist in using our own legs to follow a road to socialism with our national characteristics, because we both firmly observe the correct norms governing party-to-party relations marked by independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the relations between our two parties have become closer and closer, displaying ever greater vitality."

During the talks, Hu Yaobang continued, the two sides briefed each other on the latest developments in building socialism in each country and discussed prospects for further strengthening of cooperation. "We are unanimous in the view that since our cause is common, our hearts are at one and our friendship has withstood the severe test of storms, then in the new historical conditions and through the efforts of both sides, the friendly cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in all fields will certainly be carried out better and better and grow year after year." The Chinese leader added that in the talks, "we also exchange views on the international situation and deepened our mutual understanding on a number of important issues. We appreciate the consistent policy of non-alignment pursued by Yugoslavia and will, as always, firmly support the Non-Aligned Movement so as to benefit world peace and tranquility as well as the friendship and progressive cause of people of all countries."

The visit to Yugoslavia, though short, "gave us a very beautiful and unforgettable impression thanks to the careful and considerate arrangements by our Yugoslav comrades," said Hu Yaobang. The visit took him to the three republics of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia and enabled him to have cordial conversations with local leaders, view industrial, agricultural and cultural sites and call at worker's and peasant's homes. Through the visit, he noted, "we have seen for ourselves that the tremendous achievements made by Yugoslavia in building socialism over the decades have entirely changed the look of the country, the Yugoslav people of all nationalities are closely united and are working in concerted efforts, being real masters of their country. We have personally experienced the deep affection of the Yugoslav people for the Chinese people." Noting that the spirit of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has won wide support of the Yugoslav people and is becoming a tremendous material force, Hu Yaobang said: "We are convinced that a heroic people like yours and a staunch party like yours will surely be able to overcome the difficulties that lie on your road of advance and ensure a vigorous development of your cause of building a socialist new life."

Hu Yaobang said that he had extended invitations to leaders of the Yugoslav party and government to visit China, on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the State Council of China, and that these invitations had been accepted. "I'm looking forward to meeting them in Beijing," he added. The Chinese leader noted that he had received letters, telegrams and a poem from Yugoslav friends during his stay in Yugoslavia in the past few days. "They express the ardent feelings of friendship of the Yugoslav people for the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party. I'm deeply moved by this affection." He asked the press to convey his gratitude to these friends and wish them a happy life. In conclusion, Hu Yaobang wished Yugoslavia, which is socialist, non-aligned and marches along the course charted by Tito, prosperity and the Yugoslav people happiness and wished the people of all nationalities of Yugoslavia still greater and more brilliant achievements in their new struggle.

#### Ribic Meets With Reporters

OW151208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, May 15 (XINHUA) -- President Mitja Ribicic of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, said here today that Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with Yugoslav leaders were a major new step to promote mutual understanding and accommodation and a new impetus to the all-round development of friendly relations and cooperation. Ribicic and Hu Yaobang met with Chinese and Yugoslav reporters immediately after concluding their official talks on the island of Brioni this morning.

Reading from a prepared text, President Ribicic said that the principles laid down during President Tito's visit to China in 1977 provided the basis for the new-type cooperation between Yugoslav and Chinese parties. "We note with satisfaction that our relations have developed continuously since then. We believe that the present talks will also make a new contribution to our economic cooperation," he added. Ribicic spoke of the interest shown by the Chinese leader in Yugoslavia's efforts to practise socialist self-management. "We believe that our Chinese comrades have an appropriate understanding of our problems and are looking with a trustworthy attitude at the efforts made by our working people to overcome our temporary difficulties," he said.

From conversations with Chinese comrades, he said he believed that the Chinese Communist Party was making successful reforms in order to build socialism of Chinese type in accordance with China's specific conditions and the wishes of the Chinese people. "We believe that the creative building of socialism on the basis of Marxist theory, which is not a dogma but living creative science, in such a populous country as the People's Republic of China, is of major importance to the enrichment of experience in the continuous development of socialism as a world process," he pointed out. In the talks, Ribicic added, "we discussed in detail the present-day international political and economic relations as well as the process of the world workers' movement." He stressed that "our views on major world issues are identical or very close." Both sides stressed that peace is inseparable from the obligation to world peace. Ribicic said, "We must all adopt concrete measures in all spheres to strengthen world peace and oppose anything that may lead to continuous deterioration of the international relations."

The Yugoslav leader welcomed the desire of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party to normalize and develop its relations with all countries and parties, big and small, under the principle of peaceful coexistence.

President Ribicic said, "The fundamental historical task before all communist parties today is to act together with the other socialist and progressive forces to work for peace and in common struggle and to enhance the trust worldwide and to establish fair political and economic relations." "We particularly treasure China's attention and respect for the Non-Aligned Movement's efforts to safeguard world peace, solve other pressing world problems and promote the establishment of a new international economic order," he said. However, he added, "only when all the peoples and countries enjoy full political equality and more and more economic equality can a lasting and all-round peace be ensured."

The Yugoslav leader said he was satisfied with the air of candor, trust, sincerity and friendliness that marked his talks with his Chinese counterpart Hu Yaobang. He said, "We have accepted with pleasure the invitations extended by Comrade Hu Yaobang to our party and state leaders."

#### Beijing Describes Final Talks

OW161647 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] According to our station report, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held their last round of official talks on the island of Brioni in the Adriatic Sea in north-western Yugoslavia at 1000 hours local time this morning; that is 1600 hours Beijing time. It was understood that the talks was held in a comradely and cordial manner.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezong, Li Shuzheng, Qian Qichen, Peng Guangwei, and (Chen Daosheng). Attending the talks on the Yugoslav side were Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee; SFRY Ambassador to China Obradovic and others. Hu Yaobang and Ribicic met alone prior to their final round of talks.

#### Leaves SFRY for Home

OW151314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Pula, Yugoslavia, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left here this afternoon for home.

He was seen off at the Pula Airport by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and his wife; Jure Bilic, member of the L.C.Y. Central Committee Presidency; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the L.C.Y. Central Committee Presidency. The Chinese leader came here half an hour ago from Brioni, an island 10 kilometers off this Adriatic port city, by boat in the company of President Ribicic. He will change planes at Belgrade and then fly home.

During the five-day stay in Yugoslavia, Hu Yaobang held two rounds of talks with Ribicic, conferred with President Petar Stambolic of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other leaders, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and scenic spots in the three republics: Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. Observers held that Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with Yugoslav leaders marked a new stage of Sino-Yugoslav relations and would contribute to closer cooperation between the two countries in various fields and in the world arena.



1. 17 May 83

H 10

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EASTERN EUROPE

Leaving with the general secretary are members of his party, including Qin Jiwei, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezhong and Li Shuzheng. Another member of his party, Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, will soon leave for a tour of Hungary, Poland and the Democratic Republic of Germany to inspect the Chinese Embassies there and meet with leaders of the foreign ministries of these countries.

Hu Back in Urumqi

OW160143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Urumqi, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, returned here by special plane this morning after an official friendship visit to Romania and Yugoslavia.

Hu Yaobang was greeted at the airport by Wang Enmao, first secretary of the party committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and other local leaders. They congratulated the general secretary on his successful visit. In their bright national costumes, five Young Pioneers of various nationalities presented bouquets to Hu Yaobang and members of his party.

Qian Qichen, a member of Hu Yaobang's party, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will visit some other European countries. Other members of Hu Yaobang's party arrived here on board the same plane. Hu Yaobang will make a stopover in Urumqi.

Greeted by Wang Enmao

HK161430 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin in 1300 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, successfully concluded his official and friendly visit to Romania and Yugoslavia, and returned to Urumqi by special plane this morning, bringing with him the profound friendship of the two countries.

Members of the entourage Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Dezhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; and Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, also arrived on the same plane.

Today, the flowers of Urumqi are in full bloom and the air seems fresher. After 9 1/2 hours' flight, the plane gently landed at Urumqi airport. When Comrade Hu Yaobang stepped down from the plane, young Uygur and Kazak pioneers in national costumes immediately stepped forward to greet Comrade Hu Yaobang and his party with bouquets and gave their regards in Uygur and Chinese. Then, Comrade Hu Baoyang shook hands with leading comrades of the regional party committee, government, Urumqi PLA units and the Xinjiang production and construction corps Wang Enmao, Xiao Guanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Bai Ihengming, (Xi Chengde), Simayi Yashengnuofu, Chen Shi, (Yang Huaizhen) and others, and waved greetings to the comrades who came to receive him.

Wang Enmao and other comrades warmly greeted Comrade Hu Yaobang's return in triumph and congratulated his successful visit. Accompanied by Wang Enmao, Comrade Hu Yaobang and his party left for the guesthouse by car.

## Tour Called 'Complete Success'

HK171037 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Great Friendship, a Successful Visit -- Warmly Greeting the Complete Success of Comrade Hu Yaobang's Visits to Romania and Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has successfully concluded his official friendly visits to Romania and Yugoslavia. These visits have further consolidated the militant friendship between our party and the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and between our party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] and have added a new chapter to the annals of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Romanian peoples and between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples. The Communists of China and the Chinese people feel elated to see the great successes scored from Comrade Hu Yaobang's visits.

During the visits, Comrade Hu Yaobang has held candid, friendly, and fruitful talks with General Secretary Ceausescu, President Ribicic, and other party and state leaders of Romania and Yugoslavia, discussing the further development of cooperative relations on a party-to-party and state-to-state basis between China and Romania and between China and Yugoslavia, and discussing international communist movements and labor movements and other international issues of common interest. Comrade Hu Yaobang has also viewed with great interest the great achievements of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples in building socialism and has personally seen their vigorous spirits in transforming their motherlands and building socialist new lives, and their resolute and unswerving attitude in overcoming difficulties and striving for victories. In Romania and Yugoslavia, where there were sunlit and enchanting scenes of spring, Comrade Hu Yaobang was accorded grand receptions and warm entertainments. During the 10 days, the Chinese people heard the warm cheers for the Sino-Romanian and Sino-Yugoslav friendship from a distance of many thousands of miles, saw the thousands and thousands of smiling faces greeting the Chinese envoys, and felt deeply the profound sentiments of friendship shown by the Communists and the peoples of Romania and Yugoslavia for the CPC and the Chinese people.

China, Romania, and Yugoslavia are all socialist countries, bullied and invaded by foreign powers for long years in history. The people of the three countries fought bravely for independence and freedom, and they finally won liberation under the leadership of their communist parties. They have since carried on successful socialist construction. Similar experience in struggle, and common revolutionary ideals, have formed a solid foundation for the unity and close cooperation between the parties and peoples of China and Romania and of China and Yugoslavia. In recent years their militant friendship has been further consolidated and their relations of unity and cooperation have grown daily. Frequent mutual visits have been made by their party and government delegations and their cooperation in politics, economy, culture, science, and technology and many other areas has continuously expanded. Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent visits have pushed to a new stage the friendly party-to-party and state-to-state relations between China and Romania and between China and Yugoslavia.

The peoples of Romania and Yugoslavia are heroic peoples, and the RCP and the LCY are militant and creative Marxist parties which have been unceasingly struggling for the victory of socialism and communism. They have combined the universal truth of Marxism with the realities of their own countries and adhered to the principle of independence and self-determination. In only a short period, they have succeeded in building their backward agricultural countries into modern socialist countries with comparatively developed industry and agriculture.

At present, the people throughout the nations of Romania and Yugoslavia are going all out to strive for the realization of the grand objectives laid down by the congresses of the two parties. We heartily rejoice at all achievements scored by the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and we have received inspiration and strength from this.

The RCP and the LCY have both made great contributions to establishing the principles guiding relations among communist parties and socialist countries. During his talks with Romanian and Yugoslav party leaders, Comrade Hu Yaobang highly evaluated their firm stand in upholding truth and extending support to the CPC. The correct principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs was jointly reaffirmed during the talks. A communist party is responsible to the people and the working class of its own country. It has the right to work out political lines, strategies and tactics independently, choose the road to socialism in its own country, observe world events with an independent mind, decide its own positions all by itself, settle all inner-party affairs independently, and judge the rights and wrongs in party-to-party relations independently. All other parties have no right to make indiscreet criticisms or issue orders. If these principles can be observed by all communist and workers' parties, a new situation will emerge in the relations between parties, which will push the international communist movement forward.

Both the peoples of Romania and Yugoslavia have always been standing in the forefront of the struggle to safeguard world peace and to seek human progress. In international activities, they have been upholding the principles of respecting independence and state sovereignty, maintaining territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, opposing the arms race, domination by powers and power politics, and actively supporting the revolutionary struggles waged by the oppressed peoples and nations. As one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia has played an important role for many years in ensuring the healthy development of the movement. During his visits, Comrade Hu Yaobang fully praised Romania and Yugoslavia for their just stands and remarkable diplomatic activities. The leaders of China and Romania, and of China and Yugoslavia, have emphasized the need to further strengthen unity and coordination in international activities in the future, so as to make their own contributions to the cause of safeguarding world peace and promoting human progress.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's visits have also promoted cooperation and mutual support between China and Romania, and between China and Yugoslavia, in socialist economic construction, and in their exchanges and cooperation in science, technology, and culture. We firmly believe that, in the new historical conditions, the invaluable friendship and all-round cooperation between the Chinese and Romanian parties and between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties, which are based on Marxism and proletarian internationalism, and marked by lofty mutual trust, will surely be further consolidated, and will become more vigorous and develop with each passing year.



RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR EMULATING ZHANG HAIDI

HK161157 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Promote the Spirit of Zhang Haidi"]

[Text] The spring breeze of the 1980's has promoted the blossoming of the flower of socialist spiritual civilization. Following Comrade Lei Feng of the 1960's, Zhang Haidi is another name loudly acclaimed among hundreds of millions of people.

Zhang Haidi, who has won the title of "outstanding CYL member," is a pioneer of the times who has distinguished herself at a time when the people of the whole country are vigorously advancing toward the goal of the four modernizations. Her communist spirit of carrying on tenacious struggle and wholeheartedly serving the people has evoked strong echoes throughout the motherland. People, irrespective of age, life experience, and occupation, have assimilated a strong spiritual force from her. The like of Zhang Haidi, a person who is deeply loved, respected, and enthusiastically emulated by others, has rarely been seen in the past few years. Now, the CPC Central Committee has issued a call and the central leading comrades have written inscriptions, eagerly hoping that the people of the whole country -- the teenagers and children in particular -- will learn from Zhang Haidi and strive to be new communists having high ideals, moral integrity, general education and a sense of discipline. This is a major event in our country's political life and ideological development. It reflects the Chinese people's strong desire for making progress. It expresses the concern shown by the CPC Central Committee and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation for the young people, and the hopes they have placed on them. It can be anticipated that the development and deepening of the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi will definitely have a far-reaching influence on the development of our country's spiritual and material civilizations.

Zhang Haidi's deeds are so touching and inspiring because she, by her high ideological achievements and exemplary deeds, has answered the question "how should one spend one's life," a question which everyone meets. In the course of answering this question, she continued to discard her old self and gradually established the communist outlook on life. She was not pessimistic although she was crippled. She did not flinch when she met hardships in her daily life. Fighting with determination, she drove away the dark clouds hanging over the path of her life, opened up a broad road by which she would contribute to the motherland and the people, and obtained the answer that "the purpose of life is to give and not to take." This is of educational significance to all those who want to be faithful patriots and communists.

Advanced personalities representing the spirit of the times are invariably revealed by any age. Lei Feng, a great communist fighter, appeared during the 1960's. He found pleasure in helping others, dedicated his limited life to the limitless service of the people, adapted himself to the established socialist relations of production in our country, and demonstrated the new socialist relationship between one man and another. During the 1980's, Zhang Haidi, meeting the demand of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our country, has initiated a spirit representing the new style of the younger generation. This spirit is characterized by the qualities of being loyal to the motherland, cherishing the people, being diligent in pondering problems, vigorously making progress, learning and mastering knowledge, and performing social duties. In learning from Zhang Haidi, we must establish the communist outlook on life, carry forward the spirit of Zhang Haidi and dedicate our all to the great motherland and the people.

In carrying forward the spirit of Zhang Haidi, we must adopt the attitude of fighting unflinchingly despite setbacks, and making progress optimistically. One will invariably meet setbacks in one's life. The question is how one will face them. Should one fight unflinchingly despite setbacks and make progress optimistically? Or, should one collapse after a setback and be pessimistic about life? Different spiritual conditions will lead to different results. Zhang Haidi met the challenge of fate when she was 5 years old. For a long time she had endured unimaginable sufferings. She also met difficulties in questions about study, employment and the future. However, she bravely lived on. Displaying her perseverance by "standing up again 101 times though she had fallen 100 times," and adopting the optimistic attitude of "keeping on laughing even in the face of death," she eventually opened up a new path of life, changing herself from a person needing the care of others into one creating happiness for others. We must have revolutionary spirit. We will definitely be full of vigor and vitality and lead a meaningful life provided we display revolutionary heroism and optimism in handling problems.

In carrying forward the spirit of Zhang Haidi, we must show dogged perseverance in seeking knowledge and making progress. We cannot accomplish the four modernizations if we do not have cultural and scientific knowledge and good training. Zhang Haidi knows this point very well. She never went to school, but through diligent self-teaching, she became an intellectual with special knowledge. She has served the country and the people with her knowledge, making achievements which many people with good health cannot make. As she does, we must understand how cultural knowledge is related to national construction and social progress. We must respect, ardently love, and seek knowledge, and realistically master the skills of serving the people.

In carrying forward the spirit of Zhang Haidi, we must show our dedicated spirit in performing our social duties and serving the people. Marx said: "If we have chosen a profession of serving mankind, we shall not be overwhelmed by any heavy burden because this is our sacrifice for mankind. By that time, we shall not gain pitiful, limited, and selfish joy. Our happiness will belong to hundreds of millions of people. Our work may not be illustrious but will play a role forever. When we leave this world, noble people will shed their tears on our ashes." Zhang Haidi has demonstrated an outstanding spirit of serving the people. Although she herself was in pain, she gave medical treatment to the masses over 1 million times, thereby alleviating the patients' pains, protecting other people's health and prolonging their lives. This spirit of dedicating oneself to performing social duties and serving the people is exactly the noble character of a communist fighter. One may be very capable or less capable in work, or physically strong or weak. However, as long as one wishes to do more work for the people as Zhang Haidi does, one will surely make achievements beneficial to the whole society.

Zhang Haidi is a pioneer nurtured by the party and the people. She is a glorious representative of the thousands and thousands of heroes and models of our great era. The central leading comrades' inscriptions have pointed out the way for us to learn from Zhang Haidi and carry forward the spirit of Zhang Haidi. They are a strong inspiration to the Chinese people and the youths in particular. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the work of learning from Zhang Haidi. Party members, CYL members, and leading cadres must set examples by learning from Comrade Zhang Haidi. All units must pay attention to summing up experience of learning from Zhang Haidi, and commend the advanced, so that the spirit of Zhang Haidi may bear fruit on all fronts. May thousands and thousands of Zhang Haidis appear in every part of the motherland!

NATIONAL ECONOMY BENEFITS FROM READJUSTMENT

OW160955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 10 May 83

["News Analysis: Readjustment Brings Healthy Development of National Economy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The total wage bill for Chinese workers in 1982 was 55 percent more than in 1978 and per-capita peasant income doubled in four years. Yet, because of the rapid growth of agriculture and light industry, the supply of consumer goods, once tight in many sectors, has been able to keep pace with the rising purchasing power of the people.

These are some of the major signs of success for China's economic readjustment program that started in 1979. Chinese economists said at the early stages of the readjustment that with the people's incomes raised, if supply of consumer goods fell far short of the growing demand, prices would spiral and the people would lose their newly gained economic benefits.

Actually, output value of agriculture went up 33.4 percent and light industry 56.5 percent between 1979 and 1982. This was a reversal of the previous trend of faster growth in heavy industry that lasted 26 years from 1953, at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, to 1978.

With a plentiful supply of goods, the market is now more prosperous than in the past over two decades since the mid-fifties. Prices have remained basically stable.

During the readjustment, the output of heavy industrial products not needed for the time being was trimmed and the heavy industrial sector declined 4.7 percent in 1981 compared with 1980. It climbed 9.9 percent in 1982 after being re-oriented to better service agriculture, light industry, the technical transformation of industry and to meet the expansion of the scale of capital construction.

Even with the 1982 rise in output, there has been no new stockpiling of heavy industrial products.

Thus the proportion between the three major sectors of the national economy -- agriculture, light industry and heavy industry have achieved a better balance.

Another major factor in the readjustment was that accumulation, accounting for 36.5 percent of the national income in 1978, dropped to 29 percent in 1982. The portion used for consumption rose to 71 percent in 1982.

In 1982, 45.5 percent of the total state investment in capital construction was spent on new housing for workers, and on cultural, scientific and other non-productive projects, compared with only 20.9 percent in 1978.

The readjustment period has thus seen increased income for workers and peasants and also more employment -- 32.8 million people were newly employed between 1979 and 1982 in cities and towns. There has also been more workers' housing and more college enrolment than in any previous comparable period, and more allocations for scientific pursuits, education and public health.

Mirroring the rising purchasing power of the people was an unprecedented increase in total volume of retail sales which rose to 257 billion yuan last year, an increase of 65 percent over 1978.

In the 30 years prior to the readjustment, output of China's heavy industry increased 91 times, light industry, 20 times and agriculture, 3.4 times. Since China had no independent heavy industry before, it was necessary to concentrate on this sector in the early years after liberation in order to be self-reliant. But for a period, heavy industry was out of proportion to both agriculture and light industry. And capital construction, in particular that for heavy industry, was overextended. The portion allocated for accumulation in the national economy was then too high.

China set out to readjust its economy in 1979, with the aim of bringing the various economic sectors into better proportion and improving economic results.

According to Premier Zhao Ziyang's report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in November 1982, following the readjustment, the proportion between accumulation and consumption and between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has been basically balanced. "The readjustment has entered a new and more advanced stage," the premier said.

At the present stage, the readjustment will basically concentrate on restructuring management and economic systems as well as enterprises and improving the product mix while updating technology. The goal is to lay foundations for further advances in China's modernization drive.

#### JINGJI RIBAO ON MARKET PRICE MANAGEMENT

HK170940 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Conscientiously Grasp Market Management"]

[Text] Recently, some individual peddlers have engaged in illegal commercial activities, such as raising prices at will, giving short weight, passing bad commodities off as good, and so on. Some have even illegally bought up goods in short supply from state-run retail shops and resold them at a high price, seeking exorbitant profits. The phenomenon of tax evasion is also widespread. This infringes upon the interests of the state and the consumers and arouses public indignation.

According to state policy, suitable development of the individual economy is permitted. To give full play to the role of the individual economy, we should support and help individual peddlers in accordance with the relevant policies and, at the same time, conscientiously grasp the management of the market. To protect the interests of the state and the consumers, we should adopt effective measures to strictly control improper and illegal commercial activities in particular. We should not wash our hands of the business and let things drift.

To effectively supervise the individual peddlers, it is necessary, first of all, to effectively grasp the management of commodity price control with which the masses are very concerned. We should help the departments concerned to establish and strengthen market management mechanisms and mobilize the masses to check and supervise market prices. The associations of individual laborers and the neighborhood organizations should encourage the individual peddlers to observe the law and discipline and to serve the people. At the same time they should take part in management in all fields.

Unlicensed peddlers are strictly banned. Licensed peddlers should run their lawful business in fixed locations. Those who violate commercial law will be punished by law according to the gravity of the violation. Taxation departments should improve taxation work and should not miss the financial income which is to be turned over to the state. Retail shops should do a good job, resolutely refuse to sell large quantities of commodities in short supply, and prevent them from being illegally bought up. To sum up, out of the sense of responsibility to the people, the departments concerned should closely cooperate and try to score results in strengthening market management and stabilizing commodity prices according to the principle of flexible and orderly management.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ECONOMIC LEGISLATION, REFORM

HK170245 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 p 5

[Article by Bian Yaowu and Xie Cichang: "Economic Legislation and Economic Reform"]

[Text] Our country has achieved great success in economic legislation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. More than 200 important economic acts and laws including the "law concerning economic contracts," the "law governing joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment," the "income tax law concerning joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment," the "trade mark law," and so on, have been formulated in just a few years.

The laws of a state play extremely important roles in its economic operation. In order to control the economy, the state must turn those economic relations and management forms which fit the developing productive forces into laws and see that these laws are observed by the whole society. An economic system is actually the outcome of the adjustment of economic relations made by the state in terms of laws and ordinances.

After all, law is the reflection of the economic relations. But not all the laws are directly related to the adjustment of economic relations. In the whole legal system, only economic legislation is directly used to adjust economic relations; further, only economic legislation can directly reflect the changes in different economic relations. Through economic legislation, the economic relations in various economic fields are confirmed, standardized, fixed, and shaped into various institutions. The summation of all these institutions forms the economic structure of a state. Thus it can be seen that the establishment of the economic structure is directly related to economic legislation.

This relationship between the economic structure and economic legislation requires us to plan economic legislation according to the needs of the economic structural reform, and to establish an economic legislative system which suits the economic structure. Economic legislation must reflect the general state of the economic basis on the one hand and, on the other, the specific changes in the economic relations derived from this economic basis. Therefore, while the system of economic legislation can never completely keep in line with the economic structure, it still has to shape itself in accordance with the changes in the economic structure. For this reason, in drawing up the plan for economic legislation, we must base ourselves on the overall demand of the economic basis and take the idea and the trend of our country's economic structural reform into account. For example, while working out a series of basic economic ordinances concerning ownership, land and resources, administration over planning and economic management, industry and communication, agriculture, commerce, foreign trade, administration over industrial and commercial enterprises, external economic and technical cooperation, finance and taxation, banking, construction projects, and other fields, we should also formulate some other ordinances to cater to the needs of the economic structural reform, such as



the necessity of setting up the economic organizational system, the economic administrative system, the economic regulation system, the economic supervisory system, and so on, and try to establish an economic legislative system which suits the actual situation in our country. It is necessary to work out such a plan for economic legislation, although it is by no means an easy task, and new circumstances may emerge as well after the plan is drawn up. Only by conscientiously studying the practice and the development trend of the economic structural reform and working out the plan before tackling the problem, can we keep, in a planned way, the economic legislation on the right track which suits the economic structural reform.

Also, in order to keep economic legislation in line with the economic structural reform, we must speed up our actual legislation work so that it can keep pace with the reform, and must promptly transform into law the economic relations which take shape during the reform. At present, our country's economic structural reform is making great progress, and the old structures of various fronts, such as industry and communications, finance and trade, and so on, are being reformed following the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in all trades throughout rural areas. From an overall point of view, our economic legislation work is proceeding in line with the new situation, and we have formulated in good time some economic ordinances which are urgently needed. However, since our country's economic legislation work is still in its initial stage, the professional level of our personnel can hardly catch up with the development of the situation within a short period of time, and many economic ordinances which are badly needed have not been formulated in good time. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks of economic legislation is to pay close attention to the development of the economic structural reform, and to promptly transform into law the economic relations which take shape during the reform, according to the requirements of the reform.

When we say that economic legislation must keep in line with the economic structural reform, we do not mean that economic legislation, while passively acknowledging the status quo established by the reform, cannot take the initiative in guiding the course of the reform and pushing it ahead. When the law of the development of the objective world is embodied in the legal system and becomes the standard of conduct it will inevitably play a guiding role in its turn in our objective practice. At present, although the economic structural reform is in an everchanging and dynamic state, this "change" is by no means random but follows an intrinsic law of development. Under certain conditions, we do not necessarily have to wait until the full implementation of a certain reform before affirming it by economic legislation. Instead, we may transform into laws some systems which have been proved feasible by pilot projects, investigations, and studies, and set them up as guideline for reforms in some fields.

Moreover, in order to ensure that the economic structural reform is carried out in an orderly way, we must also remove all obstacles to the reform by legal compulsion and struggle against all activities which jeopardize the reform. With each step forward, the economic structural reform will inevitably come across objection and obstruction by the conventional forces. At the same time, as a new matter, the reform will encounter lots of new circumstances and new problems in its way ahead. In order to ensure the smooth development of the reform we must take legislative measures accordingly. Of course, to cope with these new problems, we also have to take other measures, such as organizational measures, the method of education and persuasion, and so on. Anyway, legal measures are particularly important. Therefore, in the economic structural reform, we must attach importance to the law as a means to facilitate the reform.

HONGQI ON PARTY DISCIPLINE, WORK STYLE

HK110840 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 83 pp 30-32

[Commentator's article: "Strictly Enforce Party Discipline, Improve the Party's Work Style"]

[Text] An important task for the whole party is to strive for a radical improvement in party work style as soon as possible. Strictly enforcing party discipline and improving party work style will play a great role in facilitating various kinds of reform and ensuring the smooth progress of the construction of the four modernizations.

After all, the problem of party work style is the problem of party character. So long as each of us -- party members and party cadres -- behaves strictly according to the new party Constitution and tempers ourselves in party character so as to become qualified party members and cadres, party work style will certainly improve.

What are the criteria for the level of party character of party members and the party's cadres? In January this year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang successively pointed out: The criteria for evaluating the correctness or incorrectness of our various kinds of work or reform should be based on whether or not they are beneficial to building socialism with Chinese character, to the prosperity of the country, and to the affluence and happiness of the Chinese people. Whether or not we can consciously evaluate our own ideology and action with these three criteria and be strict with ourselves, is also a symbol signifying the level of party character for every party member and every cadre of the party.

Why should we associate the three criteria with the party character? Because these three criteria at present embody our party's concrete program, tasks and objectives, and they are the basic principles that should be followed in all activities by our party organizations, our party members and cadres. The maximum program of our party is to realize communism -- is it not the demand of the party's maximum program to build socialism with Chinese character? The general task of our party in this new historical period is to build our country into a strong and modernized socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy -- is the prosperity of our country not a correct generalization of this general task? The sole objective of our party is to serve the people heart and soul -- are the affluence and happiness of our people not the ground and starting point for all the work of our party?

Of the three criteria, the first one -- to build socialism with Chinese character -- is fundamental, and signifies the direction. It is, in effect, the problem of whether to adhere to the socialist road or not. What is meant by "Chinese character" is to combine the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete conditions of our country, following our own path and with our own creations. It does not mean copying foreign experiences or foreign models, nor does it mean giving up socialist principles. If the socialist principles were forsaken, the capitalist things were blindly worshipped, and the capitalist liberalization were implemented, then the socialist undertaking would be ruined.

The present problems in party work style are, in essence, things contrary to the requirements of the above-mentioned criteria, and are also an expression of the impurity of the party character for certain party members and cadres.

How can a man, who cherishes the great ideal of communism, possesses a strong party character, and has an ever-present concern about the undertakings of the party, the future of the country and the interests of the people, practice an unhealthy work style? He must have placed his interests above the interests of the party, the state and the people. Therefore, to strictly enforce party discipline and to improve party work style is, in effect, a struggle against the ideology and behavior of certain party members and cadres in violation of the above three criteria. We must view the problem from such a height.

Reform is the central link for every kind of work in our socialist modernization construction. For this, many things can emerge: economic results, speed, talented people, financial resources, and spiritual civilization. The work of reform has become a matter of great importance that has much to do with the success or failure of our overall undertaking. Therefore, to strictly enforce party discipline and to improve the party work style must be combined with the work of reform.

Our party is a revolutionary party of the working class. Leading the people to carry out revolution is our party's political obligation. Having come into power, our party has the obligation to lead the peoples to carry out reforms according to the needs of socialism, because reform means revolution, and a more intensive revolution at that. If it does not do so, our party will degenerate, and its life will come to an end. All of our party members and the party's cadres should devote themselves to reform, and maintain and develop the revolutionary spirit of daring to reform. All those new ideas and new work styles that correspond to the interests of the people and the requirements of the times should be promoted; and all those old ideas and old work styles that go against the historical task of the new period and against the requirements of the revolutionary practice should be discarded. We must strictly enforce party discipline and improve party work style in the course of carrying out the reform.

Reform and the improvement of party work style are complementary to each other. On the one hand, reform will help to further improve party work style, because the reform that we are dealing with is an intensive revolution. Not only should certain aspects and links of relations of production that are not suited to the development of the productive forces be readjusted, but also certain aspects and links of the superstructure that are not suited to the economic basis should be readjusted as well. Here is included the reform for those irrational political and economic systems, and the backward styles of management and marketing that give rise to malpractice and dishonesty in work styles. Moreover, reform also comprises the transformation of people's ideas and work styles, and people have to remold themselves in the course of carrying out various kinds of reform work. On the other hand, the improvement in party work style will facilitate and promote the reform work. We should clearly see that there are still many obstacles which hamper the progress of the reform work. The unhealthy party work style is one of these obstacles. Some people adopt an attitude of pragmatism toward the party's line and policies, carrying out promptly those orders that suit their tastes and declining those that are against their tastes. Some people even go to an extreme of doing things wantonly if these things are in their own interests, even though they may cause great loss to the state, and these people always delay the execution of orders which, though urgently needed by the state and the peoples, bear no benefits for themselves. They use their power, entrusted by the party and the people, as the capital for wanton acts and ill practice. This is a most harmful and indecent tendency within the party. Only when this unhealthy tendency is checked can the party's line and policies be implemented, and various items of reform be carried out smoothly.



The party organizations at various levels should give active protection and support to all kinds of reform work that follow the direction of socialism; and they should resolutely oppose those words and deeds that hamper the smooth implementation of the reform. In the course of conducting the reform work, if anyone is discovered to have committed mistakes of malpractice and delinquency, create confusion, organized factional activities, wasted public funds, or encroached upon public property, he should be severely dealt with. Through the strict enforcement of party discipline and improvement of party work style, various kinds of reform work should be facilitated and promoted.

It is the common wish of the whole party, the military, and the peoples of all nationalities to strictly enforce party discipline and to improve party work style, so as to realize a radical improvement in party work style. Every comrade of the whole party should do his part in fulfilling this aim. Those party members who are in leading positions at various levels should realize that they have even greater responsibilities.

Our party is a party in power. Many party members are holding leading positions at various levels in government departments and enterprises or undertakings, and they all have a certain degree of power. The problems in party work style, no matter in what form they are present, have something to do with the incorrect handling and use of power in the hands of certain cadres who are party members. Judging from the current practical situation, the problems among the leading cadres are quite conspicuous. At present, the strongest objections of the masses are: Some people treat the units under their supervision as "manors" that can be managed by them at will; and a number of party members make use of their power to procure private interests and benefits. Although the majority of our party member cadres are good or relatively good, those who practice an unhealthy party work style are small in number, and those who violate the law and discipline are but a few, yet these people of the last two categories exert very bad influence among the masses. Furthermore, it is much more difficult to solve the problems of these people than to solve the problems of the common party members. It is precisely because some problems involve the leading cadres that they are difficult to solve and drag on, only to become serious and long-standing problems. Some leading cadres, because they are not clean themselves, have to give connivance or shelter to the problems of others, or else give up supervision or inspection. There are also some leading cadres who, although they have done nothing wrong themselves, have the idea of "planting more flowers and getting less thorns," and therefore do not wage any struggles against malpractice and unhealthy trends, evade contradictions, show weakness in tackling problems, or even give up principles and ask for leniency for the offenders. This is one of the important factors that hampers the radical improvement of party work style. It is obvious that if party work style is to be radically improved as soon as possible, the key link lies in the leading cadres. Problems are not hard to tackle if the leading cadres can match their action with their words and set a good example in rectifying unhealthy trends, in recovering and enhancing the party's good, traditional style, and in waging struggles against all the unhealthy work styles and actions which violate the law and discipline.

It should be noted that because the leading cadres are in high-ranking positions, their responsibilities and influence are greater than those of the average party members; and if they practice an unhealthy work style or violate the law and discipline, the resultant effect or influence will be much greater. Therefore, the party's organs for inspecting discipline at various levels should practice the principle of everyone being equal before the party's discipline, and should dare to take charge of the problems arising from the malpractice of the leading cadres. Within the scope of supervision set out by the party's Constitution, these organs should strengthen the inspection of the leading cadres, and should solve the problems as soon as they are discovered.

We should give play to the spirit of shouldering responsibilities for the party and the people, and handle matters boldly and unselfishly. With respect to all unhealthy work styles and actions in violation of discipline and law, we should proceed from the interests of the party and the people, adhere to principles, and dare to fight against the evil trends and actions without attempting to be good men who never offend anybody even on matters of principle. No matter who they are, if they commit errors, then criticism, education or punishment should be imposed as deemed appropriate. Regarding cases of party discipline, just and honest treatment should be given without consideration to factional interests of private relations. Matters handled should be based on sufficient proof and decision should be appropriate, and should be able to stand the test of history. In order to maintain party discipline, we should never be afraid of difficulties or hindrances, and should never be afraid of offending others. In the course of adhering to the principles of the party, we may offend those who practice an unhealthy work style and violate the law and discipline, but we will obtain the trust and support of the broad masses. On the contrary, if we disregard the party's principles, we may not offend the wrong doers, but we will offend the broad masses. The adoption of a liberal attitude toward malpractices in effect amounts to a kind of instigation to the offenders and makes them go still further along the road of blunder. Timely and appropriate criticism, education, stopping or even punishment for the offenders amounts to a kind of care or concern for these comrades. The party's organs for inspecting discipline should not only deal with cases of those party members violating party discipline, but should also conduct education for party members in strengthening party character, strict adherence to party discipline and improvement in party work style.

They should divert their efforts from attending to cases of party members violating party discipline to grasping the problem of improving party work style. As for the cases of party members violating party discipline, the organs concerned should of course deal with them, and should deal with them well. Any malpractice or malfeasance in treating these cases should not be tolerated. This is a matter of great significance which is closely associated with maintaining the seriousness of party discipline and ensuring the purity of the party organizations. At present, especially concerning those serious cases in the field of economics with party cadres involved, thorough investigations should be made and serious punishment should be imposed, without any tolerance or connivance leading to the encouragement of the evil. However, the purpose of dealing with cases does not end with punishing a few offenders; what is more important is to educate the broad party members and the party's cadres, so as to make them learn from the experiences and lessons of the cases and observe the party discipline all the better. Our party's discipline is no doubt an iron discipline, but at the same time it is a conscious discipline based on voluntary observance by the party members. Therefore, the party's organs for inspecting discipline should not be organizations solely for the purpose of imposing punishments. They should pay enough attention to educating the party members and the party's cadres with correct party character, party discipline, and party work style, so that every one of them knows what should be done and what should not be done, with the result that possible malpractices can be prevented. In short, the first thing to be done is propagation and education, and then execution of discipline should be enforced. Therefore, education should come before punishment.

RENMIN RIBAO PUBLISHES LECTURE ON TREASON

HK150404 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 p 5

[Lecture No 33 on PRC Criminal Law: "Treason"]

[Text] Article 91 of the Criminal Law stipulates: "Offenders colluding with foreign countries and conspiring to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the motherland will be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years." A crime of this nature is called "treason."

Treason has two important characteristics: one is colluding with foreign countries, and the other is conspiring to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the motherland. These two characteristics are closely linked and cannot be separated. Treason can only be termed as such if it possesses such characteristics at the same time. As for the counterrevolutionary motive of treason, nothing is more obvious, for this can be directly observed from the action itself. So, there is no need for further elaboration on this in this article.

Colluding with foreign countries is the prerequisite and means of conspiring to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the motherland. Colluding with foreign countries refers to conspiring and plotting with countries which harbor designs of invading, controlling, and subverting our country. The "foreign countries" given here not only include foreign countries and political parties, but also hostile foreign forces and elements antagonistic to and sabotaging our socialist system. The "colluding" given here refers to concrete action, and it also means that the offender must have, by means of clandestine contacts, exchange of letters and telegrams, or other forms of activity, conspired, conferred, and plotted with certain foreign governments, political parties, political groups, social forces, or their representatives.

Conspiring to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the motherland is a specific content of "colluding with foreign countries." It also means that the counterrevolutionary elements inside the country and the reactionary forces outside the country are not colluding for the sake of carrying out such illegal criminal activities as smuggling, trading in foreign currency, speculating, and manipulating, but for the sake of conspiring to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the motherland, such as the signing of a traitorous treaty, starting a war of aggression against our country, and organizing a puppet regime. What must be emphasized here is that it does not mean that we must wait until such conspiracies have been put into effect and that there are such harmful results as a traitorous treaty having been concluded or troops having been sent to invade our territory before we investigate the responsibility for the crime. As long as an activity of colluding, with the aforementioned content of conspiring and plotting, has been carried out, it will be regarded as treason. Therefore, we must confirm the two conditions on which treason hinges. 1) We must investigate thoroughly whether or not there is the act of colluding with foreign countries. 2) We must ascertain the contents of the conspiracy. These two conditions are also the dividing line for distinguishing treason from other counterrevolutionary crimes.

Treason can mainly be applied only to citizens possessing the nationality of the People's Republic of China. Moreover, such people are often those with certain position and influence in the country. However, the law has not stipulated that those committing treason should mainly be of a certain status. Under given conditions ordinary citizens can also commit this offense.

Treason is one of the most harmful and serious crimes, for if once this kind of criminal conspiracy should succeed, the security of the state would be threatened and our country would even face the danger of being reduced once more to a colonial or semicolonial status. Therefore, the Criminal Law has listed it as the chief counterrevolutionary crime, and it is absolutely necessary for us to regard it as the focus of attack. Due to the solidity and strength of our people's democratic republic, there are actually very few such crimes. However, whosoever dares to forsake the motherland and betray national interests will be most severely punished by law. According to the stipulation of Article 91, those who commit treason will be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years. According to the stipulation of Article 103 of the Criminal Law, those guilty of treason "of a particularly heinous nature causing grave harm to the people and the state," can be given the death penalty. At the same time, according to Article 52 and 104 of the Criminal Law, they will be additionally deprived of political rights and have their property confiscated.

#### ECONOMIC RESULTS GAINED BY USING FOREIGN CAPITAL

OW170546 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 17 May 83

[By reporter Li Zhaofeng]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- According to the national foreign capital utilization work meeting currently being held, China has gained remarkable economic results in recent years by utilizing foreign loans and direct investments from abroad.

The foreign capital actually utilized by China from 1979 up to the end of 1982 totaled about \$12.6 billion, including \$10.8 billion in foreign loans, of which \$7.1 billion were repaid. The principal and interest due to foreign businessmen for direct investments are also being paid back in full as scheduled.

Thanks to the utilization of intermediate- and long-term low-interest loans offered by some foreign governments, banks and monetary organizations, China is able to successfully build some large projects which entail large amounts of funding and long periods of time. At present, China is utilizing foreign loans appropriately in order to build the following projects: four berths in the two harbors of Shijiusuo and Qinhuangdao, the Yangzhou-Shijiusuo railway, the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Baoshan iron and steel complex, the Daqing oilfield, the Ningguo cement plant, and other large projects.

The utilization of foreign capital is an effective approach to developing China's resources. Guangdong, a province full of tourist attractions, has utilized about \$500 million in foreign capital in the past 3 years to build and revamp over 70 guest houses, tourist centers and recreation centers. As a result Guangdong's tourism has been booming. Today, Guangdong's tourist facilities, whether in Guangzhou City or in medium-sized and small cities, are among the leading ones throughout the country. By utilizing foreign capital and technology, China has also achieved encouraging results in developing petroleum and natural gas resources.

#### CHINA DAILY ON RESPONSE TO JOINT VENTURE POLICY

HK170218 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 May 83 p 4

[From Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO -- date not given]

[Text] The Chinese Government's decision to grant tax cuts and other preferential treatment to joint ventures operating in China has brought a favourable response from industrial, commercial and banking circles abroad since it was announced last April 8.

They welcomed it as the best proof of China's determination to adhere to the policy of opening to the world.

Joint ventures have appeared one after another since 1979. By the end of 1982 there were 48 joint ventures with a total investment of more than \$220 million including some \$100 million from foreign investors. They have produced economic gains for both China and foreign investors.

But the tempo of development was not fast enough. The reason was that China had not gained enough experience nor trained a sufficient number of competent personnel. Problems also arose from improper views on the ventures and imperfect policies and systems. Some foreign merchants were hesitant, thinking that China's policies and legislation did not provide enough incentive.

However, the way ahead is encouraging. The joint ventures have proved to be of great help in introducing advanced technologies from abroad, speeding the technical transformation of enterprises, improving economic management and increasing foreign exchange earnings. This is an eye-opener for those who feared that joint ventures might be harmful to national industry and bring losses to the state. They see now that no other organizations could replace the joint ventures in the role they are designed to play. They will help Chinese economic development provided the policies are correct.

Moreover, it is widely understood now that a special system of management should be adopted for the joint ventures which are different from the state-run and collective enterprises and even from other ways of using foreign funds. Though experience is still inadequate, efforts are being made in this direction.

It has been reaffirmed that the Chinese and foreign sides should take part equally in operation and management, making plans and defining major targets. This is a far cry from the past when two-thirds of the foreign investors in joint ventures did not take a direct part in operation and management. As participants in joint ventures, foreign investors will have the same responsibility and power as the Chinese side. They will have final say on the jobs they are assigned.

The joint ventures must have full decision-making powers to adopt flexible and varied ways of operation to cope with the fierce competition on the international market. They should not be fettered by some practices prevailing in China, nor by any invented obstacles. This means that they should be given as much help as possible in regard to supply of materials, funding, labour, transport and foreign trade control.

While guaranteeing that China's sovereignty is not impaired, the joint ventures must be profitable for foreign shareholders. How else can foreign funds be attracted?

Many people who once worried about allowing foreigners to make a profit have become convinced that the widespread development of joint ventures is a far-sighted policy decision that will help the four modernizations by introducing foreign funds and technologies. They now deem it wrong to haggle over the profits foreigners will make.

For foreign companies, the marketing of products and the profit rates are matters of great concern. It was because of the differences over these points between Chinese and foreign sides that negotiations on many projects failed or deadlocked.



The reaction to the recent Chinese Government's decision shows that it can solve the problem. The preferential treatment it grants to foreign investors with respect to taxation, pricing and marketing would remove their doubts and worries and bring about a change in attitude from hesitancy to active interest. The joint ventures already operating in China would be run still better.

#### BANK OF CHINA EXTENDS LOANS TO JOINT VENTURES

OW140629 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 May XINHUA) -- The Bank of China has used credits to provide vigorous support for joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment. It has now extended \$60 million in foreign exchange loans and 74 million yuan in renminbi loans to 60 joint ventures in 11 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment are a means of directly absorbing foreign capital in China. These joint ventures have developed steadily in recent years. To keep up with this situation, the Bank of China has provided loans to joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment since 1981. With the approval of the leading departments concerned, joint ventures registered with the departments of industrial and commercial administration and management may apply for loans in foreign exchange or in renminbi and are eligible for loans on fixed assets or circulating funds. The Bank of China's foreign exchange loans are designed primarily to support imports of technology and equipment and purchases of raw and semifinished materials, spare parts and accessories. The loans on circulating funds are primarily designed for the purchase of raw and semifinished materials. A small fraction of these loans is used for capital construction projects and the purchase of equipment.

As the products of joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment are to go directly into the unpredictable international market, the method for managing the production of these enterprises should be flexible and the supply of funds should be readily available. To meet the specific needs of these joint ventures and in keeping with the principles and policy embodied in state regulations, the Bank of China has adopted flexible measures and provided different forms of loans. This has basically satisfied the joint ventures' need for capital in production, construction and business operations and has promoted the development of joint ventures.

#### ENTERPRISES TRY SELF-MANAGEMENT IN FOREIGN TRADE

OW140845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 12 May 83

[By reporter Li Anding]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- Thus far 103 enterprises in China's machine-building industry have been given the power of self-management in foreign trade. Under the guidance of the state plan, these enterprises may directly export their products and compete in the international market, but must assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses. This important reform in the foreign trade system has opened a new avenue for developing China's machine-building industry.

The 103 enterprises produce machine tools, electrical appliances, motor vehicles, meters, farm machinery, basic equipment, and heavy and general machinery. In the past their products could not be directly exported and had to be first procured by foreign trade departments.

Therefore, they could not understand the needs of the international market or whether or not a product was profitable and liked by consumer. Under the self-management system, foreign trade departments are merely the agent of the enterprises in delivering products to foreign countries and settling foreign exchange accounts, while negotiations for and the conclusion of a deal and the signing and fulfillment of a contract with foreign firms are conducted by the enterprises themselves. The combination of the enterprises' management with their material interests has aroused their enthusiasm in trying their utmost to increase exports and enhance the ability to compete in the international market.

The self-management system in foreign trade was first tried at 28 enterprises and 5 associations in the machine-building industry in 1980. Since the beginning of this year the government has approved additional enterprises for trial implementation, thus increasing the number of the enterprises to over 100. Government departments concerned have decided to give preferential treatment to these enterprises in retaining a portion of the foreign exchanges they earn; providing funds for importing testing instruments, sample equipment and raw and semi-finished materials and parts in short supply in the country; and in sending personnel on overseas study tours and obtaining technical services.

#### BEIJING ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION OPENS

OWL61247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China's first national sales exhibition of electronic technology and equipment opened here today at the Beijing Exhibition Center.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Ministry of Electronics Industry.

Exhibits include equipment and technology for making integrated circuits, electronic elements and parts and kinescopes, as well as more than 1,500 types of cutting and measuring tools and grinding machines.

The 10-day show features on-the-spot demonstrations of equipment, technical consulting services, and talks with overseas business people.

According to the spokesman, China began producing electronic equipment in the 1950s, and can now produce about 35,000 pieces annually.

#### FANG YI URGES FORMULATING TECHNOLOGICAL POLICIES

HK171100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 1

[Report: "Fang Yi Speaks at Meeting on Technical Policy in Materials Industry"]

[Text] On 12 May, at the closing meeting of the conference on appraising the technological policies in the material industry, Fang Yi, state councillor and deputy chief of the scientific and technological leading group of the State Council, pointed out: In order to meet the needs in building the four modernizations, we must pay special attention to formulating various technological policies, which must be carried out as seriously as we carry out political and economic policies.



1. 17 May 83

K 16

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fang Yi said: In recent years, we have summed up our positive and negative experiences in economic construction since the founding of the PRC, have used the experience of other nations for reference, and have started formulating and appraising technological policies in the fields of energy, communications and building materials. This is a good beginning. One of our party's traditions is to pay attention to policy. But, previously, we mainly had political and military policies; now, economic policies have attracted our attention. However, we have not paid due attention to technological policies. In particular, many leaders engaged in economic work have not yet realized the importance of this point.

In our country, state organs have been set up in large numbers, but there are too few research and consulting organs which help in decisionmaking work. Such organs are called "brain trusts" and "think tanks" in other countries. The way in which policies are formulated at present is greatly different from that during the war years. Knowledge in many fields is involved; a great deal of scientific data is needed; and many relevant things must be studied. This requires protracted and constant research work as a foundation. Apart from being good at conducting research and having accurate judgment, competent leaders should also be good at bringing into play the role of the "brain trust," the same as a good general should be good at giving play to his staff officers. The administrative organs cannot replace the function of the consulting organs. Adopting the research method of "brain trusts" will help carry forward democracy and produce the best formula in the course of making decisions by the governments.

Comrade Fang Yi stressed: Henceforth, all technical policies approved by the State Council, like other policies, must be resolutely implemented. Responsibility must be investigated and affixed in violations of these policies.

#### FANG YI URGES COMPUTER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

OW161055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China should lose no time to develop computer software as an independent industry with support from the state, said State Councillor Fang Yi. Fang Yi made the call at a national meeting on the development of computer and integrated circuit now being held in Beijing.

He said computers were not yet widely used in China and software was still subordinate to hardware. The software industry includes the development, production, marketing, utilization and service of computer software. Software should be treated as a commodity, Fang Yi said, and it could not go onto the market unless it was supported as an independent industry.

He urged further development in the field. Universities and colleges should train more personnel by enhancing software specialties and providing them with the necessary equipment, he said. He also called for setting up of centers for software development.

#### FANG YI URGES GREATER COMPUTER PRODUCTION

OW161245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi called for concerted efforts to step up production of computers and integrated circuits and develop the microelectronics industry.

I. 17 May 83

K 17

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

"China's modernization is impossible without development and popularization of computer technology," Fang Yi said at the national planning conference on computers and integrated circuits in session here. Development in this field would give rise to a series of new industries in China, he said.

According to Fang Yi, China has developed 40 types of large-scale integrated circuits in the last few years. There are now more than 3,000 large, medium-sized and small computers being used throughout China in industry, military projects, scientific research and education.

"China must build its own computer system by the 1990s. We should promote study of the advanced computer technology that was in use in the developed countries in the late 1970s and early 1980s which fits our needs," State Councillor Fang said.

Fang Yi made the following suggestions for developing the electronics industry:

-- Efforts should be concentrated on production of medium- and small-scale integrated circuits in the coming three to five years in order to turn out more finished products while greatly reducing costs and lowering prices.

-- Research work should be focused on medium-size and small computers, particularly microcomputers, for a considerable period of time.

-- A software industry should be established in the quickest time possible and computers should be applied as the key link in developing the computer industry.

-- International exchange, cooperation and trade contacts should be strengthened and expanded. The know-how, materials, equipment and spare parts which are urgently needed and not available in China should be imported directly, or through co-production and technical patent importation.

The meeting is sponsored by the State Council's leading group on computers and integrated circuits. Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council and head of the group, was present at the opening ceremony yesterday.

#### XINHUA REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS SINCE 1979

OW161205 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China's agricultural output value grew at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent in the four-year period 1979-1982, compared to 3.2 percent in the 26 preceding years starting from 1953, the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan.

The 1982 agricultural output value announced by the State Statistical Bureau was 278.5 billion yuan, 11 percent above 1981.

The rural policies implemented in China since 1979 not only led to successive good grain harvests but to increases rarely seen before in industrial crops, meat and poultry production and other diversified occupations.

Thanks in part to favorable weather conditions, the record grain harvest in 1982 reached 353.4 million tons, 28.4 million tons over the 1981 figure. This is the second biggest annual increase in grain output registered so far since 1949.

Compared with 1978, before the implementation of the new rural policies, grain output in 1982 was [word indistinct] 16 percent; that of cotton, 66 percent; oil-bearing crops, 126.5 percent; sugar cane and sugarbeet, 83 percent; and pork, mutton and beef, 57.8 percent.

The rapid increases have brought a marked improvement in the supply of food and consumer goods in urban and rural market. People can now freely buy pork and eggs which were rationed a few years ago. Restaurants offer richer menus and there is a greater variety of prepared food on sale, such as pastries, candies, dairy products and canned food.

The rich agricultural harvests have in turn given a big boost to food-processing, textile and other light industries, with 70 percent of the raw materials used by these industries coming from agriculture.

Until 1981, China had to import large quantities of cotton for its growing textile industry. With cotton output up 66 percent in four years, the country is now basically self-sufficient in the crop and is importing in greatly reduced quantities. Some kinds of edible oils are exported while others are imported, and on the whole there is a balance of trade.

China still imports grain every year. Part of the imported grain has been used by the government to reduce or exempt agricultural tax and grain selling quotas for peasants in difficult areas, to help families improve their economic position and move toward and beyond self-sufficiency. In other cases, grain has been used to enable peasants to stop using steep slopes for grain cultivation in order to restore the slopes to their forest and grass cover.

In the last few years, more and more counties classified as the poorest in China have basically solved the problem of food and clothing.

The increasing amount of meat, poultry, eggs, liquors, wines and other processed food on sale are an evident sign that more grain is now being used as fodder or is going to bakeries, wineries and processing workshops. China's food industry went up at an average annual rate of 10.4 percent in the last four years.

The total volume of China's exports rose by 147 percent in the last four years. Agricultural and rural sideline products and goods made from them accounted for 40 percent of the annual export value.

At the root of these changes are the rural policies instituted in China since 1979, the most important of which is the agricultural responsibility system that gives the peasants greater decision-making power in production and links their economic benefits with output.

Other policies that generated enthusiasm among the peasants include increased state purchase prices for major farm products, restoration of rural fairs, expansion of private plots and freedom to transport above-quota farm products over long distances for sale in other parts of the country.

I. 17 May 83

K 19

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

These policies have not only promoted agricultural production but also the marketing, transportation and circulation processes necessary for handling the surplus agricultural products. This is expected to aid peasants become better off and produce more for sale, and that is essential for building a modern, socialist agriculture.

HU, OTHERS ENCOURAGE GUARDS REGIMENT TO STUDY

OW170556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 16 May 83

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Zhong Jingxuan and Sun Xiangyu: "Be Useful Persons Who Can Contribute to Socialist Modernization -- Central Leading Comrades' Concern for the Study of Science and Culture by Fighters of the Central Guards Regiment"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- People are familiar with the deeds of the guards unit, the Central Guards Regiment, in acquiring an elementary education while guarding proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De during the 1950's or earlier.

In 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called on the whole Army to train personnel who can serve both military and local needs. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee had also shown cordial concern for the Central Guards Regiment, thereby inspiring this unit to carry forward the fine tradition of studying science, acquiring an elementary education, and making new progress on the broad avenue to make the fighters better educated.

Let us start with Comrade Hu Yaobang's cordial chat with the guard fighters. It was a hot summer afternoon in 1979 when the guard fighters filed into a simple conference room. A moment later, Comrade Hu Yaobang entered. He asked everyone to be seated and greeted the fighters with a kind and pleasant glance.

Hu Yaobang said to the fighters: "You must step up your study, read more books, study politics, acquire an elementary education, study science and technology, and be useful persons who can contribute to the four modernizations."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping was very much concerned about the guard fighters' mental state, daily life and study. He would invite them to his home to watch television when he found they did not watch. Later he presented a color television set to the fighters so that they would study and be concerned with the affairs of the state.

Comrade Chen Yun often inquired about the progress made by the fighters in study and encouraged them to be concerned with the affairs of the state and read more books about socialist economic construction.

Comrade Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, would circle good articles in newspapers and ask the guard fighters to study them. He asked his secretary to organize the fighters to study these articles three times weekly and to give them periodic tests. He also asked his secretary to sort out more than 1,000 magazines from his bookcases to set up a reading room for the guard fighters and other personnel.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu visited the fighters' dormitory one evening after supper and chatted with the guard fighters. He inquired about their work, life and study. He said: "You are all youngsters; you must treasure your precious youth and use your time to study hard."

Comrade Deng Yingchao visited the guard fighters on the morning of 2 April 1982 and inquired about their ages, families and study in the unit. Big Sister Deng said: "You must study science and culture well. Let me see the poems written by the fighters, the pictures they have painted and their calligraphy and pictures."

Under the direct concern and specific guidance of the central leading comrades, the guards regiment has made rapid progress in the study of science and acquiring an elementary education, and in training dual-purpose personnel who can serve both military and local construction.

#### CENTRAL GREENING COMMITTEE LEADERS REORGANIZED

OW170032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council has approved the readjustment of the composition of the Central Greening Committee and the leadership of its administrative body. After the readjustment, the Central Greening Committee is composed of:

Wan Li, chairman; Yong Wentao, Hong Xuezhi, Du Xingyuan, Yang Zhong and Li Ximing, vice chairmen; and 19 others as members.

Yang Zhong is assigned to take charge of the day-to-day work of the Central Greening Committee and serve concurrently as the director of its administrative office. The deputy directors of the administrative office are Ma Yuhuai, Fan Ziyu, and Lian Zhong, as well as Wang Bin, who serves in a fulltime capacity.

#### GAS PIPELINE BEGUN ACROSS HUANG HE

OW121924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Zhengzhou, May 12 (XINHUA) -- China has begun laying a 148-kilometer pipeline across the Yellow River [Huang He] to lead gas to Kaifeng, Henan Province, from the Zhongyuan (central China) oilfield, a major energy project being developed.

The pipeline is designed to handle 115 million cubic meters of gas a year. The oilfield is expected to produce an annual average of five million tons of crude oil and from 500 to 700 million cubic meters of gas by 1985. Zhongyuan oilfield covers 5,300 square kilometers, encompassing 12 counties in Henan and Shandong Province. Laying of the pipeline is scheduled for completion in one year.

#### FOUR REGIONAL OIL EXPLOITATION FIRMS SET UP

OW161303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China has set up four regional oil corporations to undertake oil exploration and other work for foreign companies exploring and developing China's offshore oil, a spokesman for the China National Offshore Oil Corporation [CNOOC] said here today.

The four corporations which are under CNOOC, the spokesman said, are the Nanhai (South China Sea) West Petroleum Corporation based in Zhangjiang, Guangdong Province; the Nanhai East Petroleum Corporation based in Guangzhou (Canton) in the same province; the Bohai Petroleum Corporation based at Tanggu in Tianjin; and the Nanhuanhai (South Yellow Sea) Petroleum Corporation based in Shanghai.

The spokesman said that the Nanhai West Petroleum Corporation will work with foreign companies in parts of the Beibu Gulf, the Yingge Sea and areas west of the mouth of the Pearl River and will be contractor for foreign firms in the South China Sea.

The Nanhai East Petroleum Corporation will handle business in areas around the mouth of the Pearl River.

The Bohai Petroleum Corporation will handle business with foreign firms in the Bohai Sea and be the contractor for foreign firms in the area.

The Nanhuanhai Petroleum Corporation will handle business relating to foreign firms in the South Yellow Sea.

Earlier reports said that offshore oil exploration would also be taken care of by the China Nanhai Joint Service Corporation under which are six specialized companies providing helicopters, shipping, telecommunications and meteorological services.

#### FIRST DEEP HORIZON OIL FIELD BEGINS PRODUCTION

OW131435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Tianjin, May 13 (XINHUA) -- China's first deep horizon oilfield in the Dagang oilfield at Bohai Bay has gone into production, according to local oil authorities. According to oil specialists, wells between 3,000 and 5,000 meters deep are classified as deep-horizon wells and hence, the deep-horizon oilfields.

All the 15 wells of the new maxi oilfield are each now producing a daily average of 45 gons (315 barrels) of crude oil. The first 4,000-meter deep exploration well in the field was sunk in 1978 and more deep oil-bearing structures have since been located.

To improve output the fracturing method was used in the more than 4,000 meters deep wells.

Success of the deep horizon oilfield is expected to help the Dagang oilfield and oilfields in other parts of the country to boost their output of crude oil and gas.

Developed in 1969, Dagang pumped more than 2.9 million tons (20.3 million barrels) of oil in 1982.

#### NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

OW170120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 16 May 83

[By reporter Zhu Youdi]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- According to the Ministry of Railways, the building of eight new railway projects, six multiple-track projects and three mainline, multiple-track electrification projects in north, east, and central-south China is being accelerated. The railway network in the three regions in China's hinterland will see new developments.

The railway network in north China is being built mainly to solve the problem of transporting coal from Shanxi to other places. At present, the building of the new projects of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Yangzhou-Shijiusuo railway and other railways has been greatly accelerated. The Xinxiang-Heze railway project was started this year, and the building of the multiple-track electrification project of the Beijing-Datong railway is now in full swing. All these projects will be completed around 1985.



In east and central-south China, there is still no railway linking many neighboring provinces today. As a result, the flow of commodities as well as travel between provinces entail long detours. Now, in addition to the construction of multiple-track projects along existing main lines, including the Zhejiang-Jiangxi railway, the Shanghai-Hangzhou railway, the Huainan railway and the Hengyang-Guangzhou section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railway, China is building some new railways. The 130-km Daye-Shahejie railway project, begun this year, will be completed around 1985. This railway will shorten the transport distance between Wuhan and Nanchang by 370 km.

When completed, these railways will change the railway network distribution in north, east, and central-south China; greatly strengthen the capacity of coal transport facilities from Shanxi to other provinces; promote the transport of goods and materials piled up at coastal ports; and speed up our economic construction and development in southeast China.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK170738 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 83 p 8

[Table of contents of HONGQI No 18, 1983]

[Text] Article by Yan Bei: "Promote Reforms and Invigorate Rural Economy in an Overall Way"

Article by Huo Shilian and Li Ligong: "Enlightenment Gained From Output and Income Increase of Prefectures"

Commentator's article: "Solid Foundation and Strategic Significance of South-South Cooperation"

Commentator's article: "We Must Attach Importance to the Study of Practical Problems in the Party's Theoretical Work"

Article by Xu Dengqing and Huang Shuxun: "Why Can Economically Backward Countries Enter Socialism First?"

Article by Hu Daiguang and Li Yining: "Marx's Theory of Labor Value Brooks No Negation"

Article by HONGQI Theoretical Education Editorial Office: "Study Works Written by Comrade Chen Yun During the Period After the Founding of the Country:

"III. On the Transformation of Capitalist Industry and Commerce by Peaceful Means"

Article by Xu Xuejun: "The Process and Experience in Transforming Capitalist Industry and Commerce in Our Country"

Article by Zhao Dongwean: "Scientific and Technological Work Must Be Geared to Economic Construction"

Article by Jing Ping: "Further Develop the Favorable Rural Situation"

Article by Gan Feng: "Six Tactics in Making Use of Personnel"

Article by Wang Lanxi and Li Tong: "Notes on a trip to Hainan Island"

Article by Yang Yinlong: "A Few Words About 'Plunging Into the Thick of Life' and 'Giving a cursory Glance at Things'"

FUZHOU PLA UNITS PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 16 MAY

OW170315 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The fifth party congress of the Fuzhou PLA units opened ceremoniously in Fuzhou this morning. Attending the congress are 618 regular representatives, 9 alternate representatives, and 22 special guests who are present as observers. The agenda of the congress includes reviewing reports of the Fourth Fuzhou PLA units party committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission and electing members of the Fifth Fuzhou PLA units party committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission.

In his opening speech, Comrade Yang Chengwu gave a general account of the Fuzhou PLA units' new and significant progress achieved during the 12-year period since the Fuzhou PLA units' previous congress, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and since Comrade Deng Xiaoping chaired the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Yang Chengwu urged those in attendance to continue to keep in step with the 12th National CPC Congress in ideology and in deeds, to be determined to reform, to be brave in creating a new situation, and to strive to make the current congress one of unity and one to mobilize all officers and men to create a new situation for the building of the Fuzhou PLA units.

On behalf of the Fourth Fuzhou PLA units party committee, Comrade Fu Kuiqing made a report entitled "Penetratingly Implement the 12th Party Congress' Guidelines and Strive To Create a New Situation for Building the Fuzhou PLA Units." The report is divided into three parts: 1) the new and significant progress achieved by the Fuzhou PLA units during the great historic transition; 2) principal experience in strengthening the building of the Fuzhou PLA units during the new historical period; and 3) striving to create a new situation for building the Fuzhou PLA units. Fu Kuiqing's report was the topic of group discussions in the afternoon.

## Fu Kuiqing's Report

OW170317 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] In his report to the fifth party congress of the Fuzhou PLA Units, Comrade Fu Kuiqing said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Fuzhou PLA units have further fostered their glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, thus forging still closer ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

He said: Over the past few years, the Fuzhou PLA units' party committees at all levels have considered the safeguarding and the strengthening of Army-government and Army-people unity as an important task of fostering the Army's fine traditions during the new historical period. Responding to the party Central Committee's call that the PLA be glorious pacesetters in building a socialist spiritual civilization, all units have not only intensified efforts among themselves to build a spiritual civilization, they have also extended such activities to society. Through activities of promoting the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, and through encouraging civility and courtesy among the people, 866 spiritual civilization units have been built jointly by armymen and the people during the past several years.

During the past several years various units under the Fuzhou PLA units have spent over 4.8 million workdays to support various local construction projects and have sent out vehicles on 116,000 occasions for the same purpose. In addition to planting 8.58 million trees and providing medical treatment for over 2.62 million people, the units have also helped build bridges and roads for various localities, repaired farm machinery and tools for the masses, and provided various other public services.

When the people's lives and property were seriously threatened, the commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou PLA units went all out to provide assistance and carried out over 1,900 rescue missions. All this has played a significant role in increasing the Armed Forces' influence and heightening their prestige among the people.

#### NEW FUJIAN GOVERNMENT VIEWS WORK STYLE

OW070538 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] At the first plenary meeting of the newly formed Fujian Provincial Government on 3 May, Governor Hu Ping spoke on the question of improving work style. He stressed that the new leading group should demonstrate a new work style.

Hu Ping said: The question of work style is a very important issue because it is related to whether we can successfully complete the various construction plans and whether all units at various levels can promptly and effectively promote the national economy. It is not a simple matter. The leading members of the new government and cadres of all departments must attach great importance to improving our work style and overcome the problem of bureaucratism.

Hu Ping said: I hope that you comrades will all visit people with a breadth of vision in various fields including workers and peasants, make friends with them, and listen to their different opinions.

Hu Ping said: It is necessary to set a strict demand on ourselves. We must not seek special privileges and self-interest and must always bear in mind that we are the people's public servants.

#### FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CHAIRMAN, OTHERS NAMED

OW130035 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] At the closing ceremony of the First Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress, held in the afternoon of 26 April, the namelist of the elected chairman, vice chairman, and members of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was announced as follows:

Chairman: Hu Hong:

Vice Chairman: Cai Li, Liu Yongshen, Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng [1660 0554 4563] (female), Wang Zhi, Zeng Ming [2582 7686], Liu Yongye [0491 3057 2814], Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng;

Members: (The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Wang Yu [3769 4416], Wang Hanjie, Wang Xianqiao [3769 6343 2884], Wang Oudi [3769 5665 1229] (female), Fang Xiaoqiu [2455 2556 8002], Yin Feng [1438 1496] (female), Lu Shiqian [4151 0013 6870], Shen Jiushun [3947 0046 7311], Feng Xinghua [7458 5281 5478], Liu Yuefeng [0491 1471 1496], Liu Jianfu [0491 0256 1133], Li Tianrui [2621 1131 3843], Li Hongzhong [2621 7703 1813], Yang Zhiyuan [2799 1807 6678], Xiao Gengwang [5135 2577 2489], He Youzhao [0149 0645 6856], Shen Yunying [3088 0061 5391], (female), Wang Zhixin [3076 1807 7451] (female), Zhang Zhiyong [1728 1807 0516], Zhang Zhaodi [1728 2507 1229] (female), Chen Zhenjian [7115 2182 0256], Lin Zhaoshu [2651 0340 2873], Lin Haofan [2651 3185 5672], Luo Shiyong [5012 0013 5391], Zhou Keyong [0719 0668 8673], Zhou Guisheng [0719 2710 3932], Zhao Dengying [6392 4098 5391], Nan Tiaoshan [0589 2742 1472], Gu Yiping [7357 0001 1627], Yin Xiaoyou [3009 1321 0645], Gao Buwei [7559 0008 0604], Gao Zhenyang [7559 2182 3152], Tan Shaoyi [6009 4801 1837], and Cheng Shaokang [4453 1421 1660].

SHANGHAI GRANTED MORE FOREIGN TRADE INDEPENDENCE

OW161405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai, China's biggest industrial and business center, will from now on have greater independence in handling its foreign economic and trade business. The State Council has decided to give the city more initiative in its own hands in making use of foreign funds and technology, expanding foreign trade and providing services, a spokesman for the Shanghai municipal government announced today.

The latest decision of the State Council, said the spokesman, is a measure of "strategic importance" to expand China's foreign economic and trade relations as a whole.

The city will have greater independence in the following areas:

-- It may absorb foreign funds by undertaking joint ventures using both Chinese and foreign investment, cooperative business operations or cooperative production, or through compensation trade and leasing business. When necessary, the municipal government spokesman added, Shanghai may directly raise funds on the international market.

-- In order to accelerate the technical transformation of its existing enterprises, the spokesman said, the city will have more independence in conducting negotiations on importation of technology and equipment, and in examining and approving importation of such items.

-- Shanghai may independently conclude export transactions for many of its industrial products. Industrial enterprises may export their own products or engage in export business with trade departments, in order to be more responsive to market demand or when this is necessary in view of the characteristics of their trades and products.

The total volume of exports handled by the Shanghai port accounts for one fifth of the national total, the spokesman said. Given such independence, said the spokesman, the city is now expected to play a still greater role as a pivot of both domestic and international economic exchanges. It will help other parts of the country expand exports, by taking advantage of its favorable position in concluding business transactions and of its easier access to ocean-going transportation and economic information. To achieve the purpose, he added, the city will improve its cooperation with other regions of the country.

## XINHUA Commentary

OW161407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0905 GMT 16 May 83

[Correspondent's commentary: "An Important Strategic Measure"]

[Text] Shanghai, 16 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council has approved the expansion of decisionmaking power for Shanghai Municipality in foreign economic relations and trade. This is a major event in the economic life of our country, which is bound to produce a far-reaching influence on the acceleration of economic development in Shanghai, as well in all other parts of the country.

Shanghai is the biggest industrial and commercial city and port in our country. According to the grand strategic objective set by the 12th party congress, Shanghai should make full use of its favorable economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and port

conditions to quadruple its annual gross value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century and to contribute to the achievement of this objective by all other parts of the country. The State Council has decided to give Shanghai greater decisionmaking power in foreign economic relations and trade so that the municipality will be able to play a more important role in the drive for the four modernizations.

This important policy decision is a major "move" on our country's "economic chess-board." It will bring tremendous additional economic strength to Shanghai, so that the municipality will be able to support other parts of the country more effectively. The significance of this move is not confined to foreign trade only, but will cause a series of chain reactions.

With greater decisionmaking power, Shanghai will be able to import advanced, suitable technologies faster and more flexibly and effectively to develop energy, raw materials, electronics, machine building, light and textile, as well as other key industries. This will enable Shanghai to further raise its level in industrial production and technology.

With greater decisionmaking power, Shanghai will be able to make use of foreign funds more flexibly. For example, it may make use of foreign exchange loans from the Bank of China and foreign loans on favorable terms and may also directly raise funds in the international market to develop its economy.

With greater decisionmaking power, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government and economic leading departments can make overall arrangements and concerted efforts to resolve the contradictions between industry and trade in order to increase its volume of exports.

Shanghai's greater decisionmaking power in foreign trade is also conducive to its establishment of closer economic relations with other parts of the country. Shanghai can provide convenient import and export services for the Changjiang delta and the interior of the country. When Shanghai raises its level of industrial production and technology, it will be able to serve as a "conveyor belt" and transfer more advanced technologies to the interior of the country.

Giving Shanghai greater decisionmaking power in foreign trade also involves the reform of port administration and sea transport management, as well as the reform of the financial, taxation, and credit systems. In short, this "major move" will have an effect on the situation as a whole, and reforms in various fields must be carried out simultaneously.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT MEETING ON WORK STYLE

OW160639 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee proposes that to fundamentally improve the party work style in Shanghai, a constant inspection will be conducted among the entire city's party-member cadres for unhealthy ideological trends and unhealthy practices in their work; and that an unremitting struggle will be launched against all unhealthy practices within party organizations.

The municipal CPC Committee held a meeting from 11 to 14 May, which was attended by the city's responsible party-member cadres, to formulate measures for dealing with unhealthy practices in party work style.

Since the 3d Plenary Session, and particularly since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipal CPC Committee, in view of Shanghai's deficiencies in implementing the party's ideological, political, and organizational lines, has attached great importance to carrying out remedial education on the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on party spirit, work style, and discipline. This has improved Shanghai's party work style markedly.

However, because of the remaining pernicious "left" ideological influence and corruption by decadent capitalist ideas, many problems still exist among some party-member cadres that cannot be overlooked, and no fundamental improvement has been made in party work style. A salient feature in this deficiency is that some party-member cadres still have failed to take a correct attitude toward implementing the party's line, principle, and policy formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some party-member cadres have violated the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism. In selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, some cadres practice favoritism by blindly trusting and promoting cadres they like to important posts while finding fault with cadres they dislike and depriving them of chances for promotion. Some leaders, under the influence of factionalism, often protect cadres who held identical views with them or gave them protection during the Cultural Revolution, from charges of serious mistakes and even appoint these cadres to important posts, while on the other hand, these leaders try to thwart cadres who held different views or who did not help them during the Cultural Revolution.

Some cadres indulge in bureaucratic practices and are divorced from reality and the masses. Some seek ease and comfort, fame and position, and engage in unhealthy practices in job assignments and transfers for their own children, relatives, or friends, and in housing construction and distribution, thus violating party discipline. Some use their public offices for private gain or freely squander public funds. Some have even degenerated into outright corruption and have broken the law or violated party discipline.

The municipal CPC Committee maintains that although the various unhealthy practices and violation of law and discipline cited above are isolated cases involving only a few people, they nevertheless represent an obstacle and resistance to effecting a fundamental improvement in party work style, and calls on all party members to take immediate action to launch a struggle against unhealthy practices and violations of law and discipline within the party.

To this end, the municipal CPC Committee has proposed that work be done in the following four areas:

1. Further deepen the understanding of the importance and urgency of improving party work style and strive to build Shanghai's party organizations into strong bastions in implementing the party Central Committee's Marxist line.
2. Party leading cadres -- particularly leading cadres of the municipal CPC Committee and the various departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus -- must take the lead in examining their own districts, counties, and bureaus. They must take the lead in examining their own ideology and work, mainly to see whether or not there are any incorrect tendencies in implementing the central organs' line, principles, and policies; whether or not there exist any weakness or laxness in persisting in the system of democratic centralism; and whether or not anyone is using his position for private gain or is indulging in bureaucratic practices. A report on the results of the inspection should be prepared and submitted to the higher party organizations before the end of August.
3. Strengthen party discipline work.
4. Party committees should commend good deeds and good people vigorously so as to encourage healthy trends. It is necessary to create an atmosphere in which right and wrong are clearly distinguishable, meritorious services and faults are unequivocally defined, and rewards and punishments are meted out justly. It is necessary to promote criticism and self-criticism boldly. Party-member cadres must support other party members' struggles against unhealthy practices resolutely.



Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; and Yang Di, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, made important speeches at the meeting.

#### SHANGHAI EXPANDS GENERAL PETROCHEMICAL WORKS

OW131027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai general petro-chemical works is being expanded to triple its output of chemical fiber, according to Xu Yijun, chief engineer of the works. The works now furnishes about one fifth of China's national output of chemical fiber.

Built in the 1970's on a beach a dozen kilometers from Shanghai, it now produces an annual average of 100,000 tons of chemical fiber, 70,000 tons of plastics and a combined output of 450,000 tons of oils and other chemical materials.

Work began in 1980 to install eight new plants to increase production and provide jobs for 200,000 people, he said. Construction is scheduled for completion in 1984 and the new plants are expected to go into trial operation separately the following year. Apartment buildings and public facilities such as parks, shops, schools, cinemas, theaters, nurseries and kindergartens will also be built at the site along the Hangzhou Bay.

Upon completion of the expansion project, Xu Yijun said, the area will be fitted with all public facilities of a modern city. An expressway will be built to link it to the Shanghai Municipality. The area will also be a tourist center, he added.

#### ZHEJIANG EXPORT FAIR IN HONG KONG PLANNED

OW160215 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 May 83

[Excerpt] With the approval of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the foreign trade department of Zhejiang Province will hold an export commodities fair in Hong Kong this July. Leading provincial party and government comrades Wang Fang, Tie Ying, Zhang Zhaowan, and Wu Minda visited a preview of the export commodities fair held recently in Hangzhou.

#### BRIEFS

SHANDONG COMPLETES SOWING -- Except for peanut and sweet-potato crops, Shandong Province has completed sowing operations of spring-sown crops on 48 million mu of farmland. The province sowed over 18 million mu of cotton. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 May 83 SK]

SHANDONG GOLD OUTPUT -- In 1982, Shandong Province's gold output accounted for 1/4 of China's total. The gold output value and profits and foreign exchange earnings from gold output ranked Shandong Province first in China. Comparing the first quarter of 1983 to that of 1982, gold output increased 13.1 percent, setting a record. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 May 83 SK]

SHANDONG AFFORESTATION -- Shandong Province scored marked achievements in spring afforestation. By the end of April, the province afforested 1.557 million mu, a 1.5 percent increase over the same 1982 period, and grew 540,000 mu of saplings. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 May 83 SK]

GUANGDONG URGES STRICT CONTROLS ON FOREIGN DEALS

HK161111 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The provincial People's Government recently promulgated provisional regulations on strengthening control of processing and assembling work done for foreign countries, calling upon various areas to strengthen control over processing and assembling jobs executed for foreign countries, and to resolutely crack down on smuggling, tax evasion, and other illegal practices. The notice on the provisional regulations stressed that smuggling and tax evasion are illegal acts that undermine our efforts in socialist economic construction.

People's governments at all levels and the departments concerned must strengthen control over processing and assembling work done for foreign countries, plug all loopholes, and resolutely crack down upon such illegal acts as smuggling and tax evasion carried out by exploiting the handling of processing and assembling work for foreign countries, in order to guarantee the healthy development of our province's processing and assembling work for foreign countries. The provisional regulations clearly say that those undertakings handling processing and assembling work for foreign countries should be state and collective enterprises. Before signing contracts or agreements with foreign companies, such enterprises should seriously do a good job of inquiring into their financial state. These organs responsible for examination and approval must seriously check foreign businessmen's financial standing, the nature of the transactions concluded, and the provisions given in relevant agreements or contracts.

The provisional regulations also stipulate how to prepare customs declarations on the import of equipment and the import and export of goods and materials. They call on the relevant units to seriously do a good job of inspecting imports and exports where the handling of the processing and assembling work for foreign countries is concerned. It is stressed that the materials or products processed or assembled for foreign countries should not be sold in this country. Those production enterprises involved in doing processing and assembling work for foreign countries should establish special enterprise control groups which are responsible for the inspection of the goods imported and the inspection of the products finished for export.

The provisional regulations call on enterprise control departments at all levels, departments concerned with economic affairs with foreign countries, foreign trade departments, industrial and commercial departments, banks, tax departments, industrial and commercial departments, banks, tax departments, public security departments, and so forth to give full play to their respective roles in strengthening the supervision and control of processing and assembling work done for foreign countries. Those cases of smuggling and tax evasion discovered must be handled according to the law. Those relevant cadres who have failed in their duties must be held responsible by the units in charge.

HUBEI CIRCULAR ON COMBATING STORM DAMAGE

HK170203 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 83

[Summary] The provincial government issued an urgent circular on 11 May calling on various localities to strengthen leadership over agricultural production, persist in combatting natural calamities, and reap a good harvest.

The circular pointed out: Since mid-April, due to the rise of seasonal tropical high pressure from the west Pacific Ocean, Hubei was attacked several times by the cold wind from the north. The rapid change in the weather brought forth three consecutive storms. The bad weather during the last 10 days of April, which had seldom been seen in history, caused serious destruction.

1. 17 May 83

P 2

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Some localities were affected in varying degrees by the natural calamity. Leading comrades of various localities have organized the masses to fight against the disaster. However, there were a few places that did not effectively do their job well in this matter. Such a situation must be given our attention.

The circular said: "At present, we are confronted with an important period of management for the sowing of early rice, cotton, and other crops, and management for the late stage of summer crops, which is a preparation for reaping a bumper harvest. This is also a critical season for laying a solid foundation for reaping the whole year's agricultural harvest. It is necessary for all localities to strengthen leadership and persist in combating the natural calamities to reap the harvest. Cadres must be organized to go deep into the first line of agriculture to help work there. The task for the localities at and below county level is to go all out to grasp agricultural production. Classified guidance should be practiced and the state plan should be strictly followed in accomplishing the sown acreage of various crops." The system of production responsibilities should be further summarized, perfected, and improved. The masses of the disaster-ridden area should be mobilized to provide for and help themselves in production. Those who have difficulties should be provided with necessary support and relief funds, so they can resume production as soon as possible.

The circular also demanded all trades and professions to energetically support the disaster-stricken area with the necessary goods such as oil, electricity, chemical fertilizer, cement, steel, and so on.

#### CHANGSHA AUTOMOBILE PLANT LEADERS DISMISSED

HK161028 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 83

[Summary] "The Changsha City CPC Committee yesterday afternoon decided to reorganize the leadership group of the Changsha Automobile Engine Plant and dismiss from their posts the former secretary and director of the plant, a female deputy secretary, and a deputy director who had persecuted engineer Fan Chengwu. Meanwhile, Fan Chengwu has been appointed to be deputy director and chief engineer of the plant."

"When the decision reached the plant, it won great applause from the workers and staff, who said that being bolstered by the party, Fan Chengwu has finally been able to stand tall. The party takes loving care of intellectuals. We workers should also support them and respect their work so as to give full play to their knowledge for the benefit of our plant."

After Fan Chengwu's meritorious deeds were made public by the radio and the press, people of all walks of life rendered him strong support. "The Changsha City CPC Committee sent a work team to the plant to encourage him. Governor Liu Zhen, the chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Sun Guozhi, the secretary of the Changsha City CPC Committee, (Zhou Naishan), the mayor, (Luo Haifan) one after another visited Fan Chengwu and his technical group. On 27 April, State Councillor Gu Mu went to the plant to visit all members of the group and encouraged them to work ceaselessly and unremittingly to make contributions to the development of China's automobile industry."

On 1 May, Fan Chengwu attended a national forum of model workers. "On hearing the decision yesterday, he said excitedly that he will redouble his efforts to contribute his share to the four modernizations to justify the great trust placed in him by the party and people."

HUNAN UNIVERSITY'S INTELLECTUAL POLICY QUESTIONED

## RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK130352 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 p 3

[Article by reporters Bi Chuanyong and Wu Xinghua: "The Steps Are Difficult -- Writing 2 Months After the Publication of the Letter of Two Professors From Hunan University"]

[Text] It is more than 2 months since GUANGMING RIBAO published a letter by its reporter, and our newspaper published a letter by Professor Shi Renqiu and Associate Professor Peng Zhaofan reflecting that much effort was still needed in implementing the policy toward intellectuals in Hunan University. What changes have taken place in the university since then? Here is a report on what we have seen and heard lately.

A Breakthrough Has Been Made in the Depressing Situation.

The teachers happily told us: Although it is not yet certain whether the problems of the university can be fundamentally solved or not at this time, the publication of the two letters can be compared to a thunderstorm in spring, which has made a breakthrough in the depressing situation in Hunan University. Problems which have been covered up for so many years have been brought to light. This alone has made everyone rejoice. This is because in the past, the authorities of the university simply ignored the repeated demands for implementing the policy toward intellectuals. At present, a breakthrough has been made. Indeed, this has not been come by easily!

A "report concerning the inspection of work for intellectuals" was made by Hunan University in July last year. It represented the assessment of the university authorities on the situation in implementing policies during the previous period. Shortly before this report was completed, the China Democratic League Provincial Committee conducted an investigation on existing problems in the university, and GUANGMING RIBAO disclosed a "signature incident" at the university reflecting that the fruits of labor of the intellectuals had been misappropriated. In spite of this, the report still claimed great achievements made by Hunan University in implementing the policy toward intellectuals. The report completely ignored the fact that a great number of unjust, false, and wrong cases had not been thoroughly redressed and said that "no new problems have been discovered." The report also said that "intellectuals are treated equally without political discrimination and are given a free hand in their work." In short, it was said that policies had been implemented most satisfactorily.

However, the demands of intellectuals, after all, had to be voiced. In August last year, the Hunan Provincial CPPCC sent an investigation team to Hunan University to solicit the opinions of some 100 teachers and responsible members concerned at various levels. On 28 September, it wrote an investigation report which carried weight. This report reflected that because various policies had not been implemented, many intellectuals did not have ease of mind, had political misgivings, and problems in their daily life, and consequently their enthusiasm was dampened and many of them wanted to leave the university. This investigation report directly criticized many erroneous words and deeds of Zhang Jian, secretary of the party committee at that time. This report drew the attention of the provincial CPC Committee. In his comments on the report, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: "The existing problems must be solved earnestly in accordance with the party's policies." Comrade Jiao Linyi also said in his written comment: "The provincial culture and education office and the education department are requested to jointly send people there to seriously inspect the problems reported and see that they are solved."

The strange thing is that instead of seriously implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, the investigation team led by Comrade Zhang Delong, member of the party group and deputy director of the provincial culture and education office, deviated from the above-mentioned spirit and conducted a counterinvestigation concerning the investigation report made by the provincial CPPCC. They criticized, refuted, and negated the latter report item by item, saying that "this is not appropriate" and "that is groundless" and "will give rise to serious consequences." They even adopted a retaliatory form in the wording, structure, and paragraphing of their report. Virtually no existing problems in the university were mentioned in the 29-page report. Of course, the conclusion was: The policy toward intellectuals has been excellently implemented in Hunan University. As a result, the problems there were even more tightly covered up.

Only if we understand the background can we understand why the intellectuals in Hunan University were so excited when they heard that letters exposing the problems of the university were published. A breakthrough was finally made in the depressing situation. At present, we can see that the problems are far more serious than were exposed in those letters. The number of unjust, false, and wrong cases which have not been thoroughly redressed is many times greater than mentioned in those letters. In one case, the person who made the appeal had written more than 80 letters and asked for one interview after another, but his problem remained unsolved. It is very odd that many cases were not completed. According to preliminary investigation, as many as 995 people in this university wanted to have their cases rechecked in order to ensure that the policy was implemented accordingly. Through this, the false appearance that "our university is an advanced unit in implementing the policy for intellectuals" which the deputy secretary of the party committee had boasted of even shortly before the letters were published and which he used to silence people, was seen through.

#### Worries Are Growing

In the past 2 months, the university party committee has adopted some measures and done some work at the insistence of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry: The party committee has set up a leading group for implementing the policy toward intellectuals, under which is an office consisting of about a dozen people who have started solving problems handed down from past movements. Study sessions have been run for cadres at and above the level of deputy departmental directors and for cadres at and above the level of deputy section directors to study the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the meeting to commemorate the centenary of the death of Marx, and these cadres are asked to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and to adopt a correct attitude toward intellectuals. A decision has been made that Comrade Gong Xianzhang, secretary of the party branch, director, and concurrently laboratory director of the broadcast teaching and research office, should not have signed his name on books written by others. Organizational punishment has been meted out for Comrade Gong Xianzhang because he has suppressed and attacked teachers over a long time and has refused to admit his mistakes or mend his ways. It has also been announced that he should no longer hold a leading post in the teaching and research office. Two meetings have been held by the university to redress or complete cases of teachers and graduates who had been accused of false political charges.

We have discovered that although so much work has been done, it is not highly spoken of and many intellectuals are not satisfied with the progress of the work. The teachers hold that while more than 2 months have passed, problems really solved by the university in implementing the policy toward intellectuals are too few.



It is true that two meetings have been held to redress wrong cases. However, judging from what was announced, only a few cases were newly handled and the remainder, which had already been solved and previously announced, were only reannounced. Besides, the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals is not confined to solving problems involving the thorough redress of unjust, false, and wrong cases from the past. Many cases of attacking and suppressing intellectuals in the past few years also need immediate solution. For example, Yi Wenzhi, a lecturer of the heat treatment teaching and research office of the engineering department, gained the approval of the Changsha Engineering Society and wrote a book entitled "Key to Problems To Be Reviewed by Workers Who Are Ready To Sit for an Examination" together with some technical personnel outside the university. With the recommendation of the engineering society, the book was printed by the CHANGSHA WANBAO printing press and sold by youths awaiting work. In April 1980, this book was determined to be an illegal publication and was confiscated. Teacher Yi was also described as a person who was engaged in "speculation," "economic irregularities," and "profit-seeking." (As a matter of fact, he did not get a single fen.) It is not difficult to make clear the rights and wrongs of this case, but to date the case has not been settled. The teacher still has a lot on his mind. Mistakes of cadres with very important responsibilities who have attacked and suppressed intellectuals have not been handled.

In the past 2 months, the university party committee has been saying that the influence of "leftist" ideas must be eliminated. Undoubtedly, this slogan is quite correct, but only limited concrete results have been produced. From what we know, none of those who have been seriously influenced by "leftist" ideas has made any thorough and significant self-criticism. The university leadership also agrees to this assessment, but says: "This is very natural." On the contrary, many absurd arguments resisting the elimination of the influence of "leftist" ideas can be heard. Even some evidently erroneous views are effectively criticized.

We have generally tried to determine how the influence of "leftist" ideas has been eliminated in the casting teaching and research office -- one of the three teaching and research groups which the university has paid special attention to. They held a meeting which lasted 8 and 1/2 days, from 23-30 March. Seven to eight comrades at the departmental and university levels attended the meeting as observers. Neither the secretary of the CPC general branch nor the deputy secretary of the CPC Committee guided the meeting by making thorough self-criticism of the influence of "leftist" ideas on them. They simply repeatedly asked the participants not to go to extremes in their speeches. The meeting was conducted in such a way that those who criticized and those who were criticized had heated arguments and confrontation of ideas. As a result, the goal of right and wrong, and the influence of "leftist" ideas, making clear right and wrong, and strengthening unity was not attained. The deputy secretary of the CPC Committee concluded: "We have not attained the anticipated results at this meeting in the past few days." This is how the meeting ended.

The excitement among the teachers caused by the publication of the two letters gradually has subsided. They worry that the problems will not be fundamentally solved and that things will be done perfunctorily. Their minds are again laden with doubts and worries. Some teachers told us about their bitter experience, but the following day declared what they had said to be invalid.

#### The Crucial Step Has Not Been Taken

Why are Hunan University's results in eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas so poor? An important reason is that some responsible comrades are so much influenced by "leftist" ideas that they cannot properly implement the policy, but these comrades do not join others in eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas on them.



Former CPC Committee Secretary Comrade Zhang Jian who had left his post on convalescence leave not long ago, for example, had held chief leading posts in Hunan University for a long time. According to many people, he had made many mistakes and aired many erroneous views in handling the affairs of intellectuals. Although he is no longer holding a leading post in Hunan University, the influence of his views and work style on the cadres has not been eliminated. At present, he is standing in one corner fanning up discontentment and saying that the investigation carried out by the provincial CPCC is a "political plot." He said such things even after the problems of Hunan University became so evident. Therefore, many teachers and staff members believe he should be asked to join others in eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas because this is necessary not only to clear up past problems, but also to promote work at present.

Again, the reason why many unjust, false, and wrong cases have not been thoroughly redressed is very much related to some views and deeds of Comrade Li Meilin, who has been director of the party committee organization department for a long time. However, 2 months have passed and he has not made any appropriate self-criticism. Moreover, when the party committee secretary mentioned at a rally that the university had diverted to another purpose a large sum which had been earmarked for implementing the policy, he even challenged why this should have been mentioned.

On 28 February, the fifth day after the publication of the two letters, Comrade Jiao Linyi, provincial party committee secretary, pointed out that the university party committee should eliminate the influence by "leftist" ideas. We should say that eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas on the leadership is the crucial step to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas throughout the university. It is a pity that this step has not been taken in the past 2 months or so. At present, many teachers and staff members of Hunan University are not satisfied with the progress in these 2 months and their complaints are all concentrated on this step. Some comrades at the grassroots said: We are "production team leaders" and take orders from above. We cannot get straight in our thinking if we alone are asked to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and to make apologies. In fact, we cannot attain effective results if the party committee simply asks units at lower levels to eliminate "leftist" influence while it does not do so itself. The present Hunan University party committee think in this way: It was the last party committee that caused so many problems and we need not be concerned about them. The only thing we have to do is to properly implement the existing policies in handling affairs which have occurred since the setting up of the current party committee. Facts have proved that this view does not work. It is very difficult to separate term of office of the last party committee and the current party committee into two irrelevant periods. Besides, with the exception of the secretary who was recently been transferred from elsewhere, all other members of the new party committee were formerly responsible comrades at departmental and university levels and many of them have participated in acts of attacking and suppressing the intellectuals. It is more than 5 months since they took office and more than 2 months since the two letters were published. How can they shirk their responsibility?

In conclusion, we would like to say a few words which express the thoughts of Hunan University's intellectuals: It will certainly be very helpful to eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas in Hunan University if that responsible comrade of the provincial culture and education office who was in charge of writing the counter-investigation report comes and offers his help, and make some self-criticism when the Hunan University CPC Committee is eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas.

People hope that Hunan University will take a step forward in the work of implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

## Leading Body Reorganized

HK150356 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 1

[Report: "Hunan University Readjusts Leading Body in Light of Actual Conditions"]

[Text] Today, at the work conference on implementing the policies on intellectuals, a responsible comrade of the CPC Committee of Hunan University announced on behalf of the CPC Committee that according to the masses' opinions and because of the fact that the policies on intellectuals were not properly implemented, CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Jiucheng, who was the leader of the leading group for implementing the policies, had been removed from that post and, at the same time, Professor Shi Renqiu and Associate Professor Peng Zhaofan, who have prestige among the masses, had been appointed to be members of the leading group. The CPC Committee's decision was warmly welcomed by the more than 200 cadres and ordinary people who attended today's meeting.

On 29 April a work group sent by the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee entered Hunan University. Through investigations, the work group learned that over the past 2 months, though the university leadership had done something to implement the policies on intellectuals and had redressed some mishandled cases, only little and slow progress had been made in the work as a whole. In particular, the work of eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas had met with tremendous obstacles, and the masses had made many complaints about this. Though responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee had come to the school on many occasions to give concrete guidance and to make specific arrangements for the work, all this had had very little effect. Some at the university who were deeply influenced by the erroneous "leftist" ideas harbored a feeling of antagonism toward the party's policies and spread absurd arguments. The work group seriously solicited opinions from the masses and helped the university CPC Committee to reorganize, strengthen, and consolidate the leading group for implementing the policies.

A responsible comrade of the work group pointed out: At present, it is necessary to launch an education drive to help people better understand the importance of knowledge and intellectuals, and the work of eliminating erroneous "leftist" ideas should be handled and treated as a task of primary importance. It is a precondition for implementing the policies on intellectuals and is a principled issue relating to whether a party member can maintain a uniform political position with the party central leadership.

BRIEFS

HUBEI GRAIN CROP ACREAGE -- Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- Hubei Province this year will plant 80 million mu of grain crops, 1.3 million mu more than in 1982, with a view to providing the state with more commercial grain. The acreage of summer grain crops, and early and late rice has increased over last year's record. [Summary]  
[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0940 GMT 8 May 83 OW]

HUNAN HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION -- Changsha, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Construction is underway in Hunan Province on a hydroelectric power station designed to eventually produce 1.32 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year, provincial authorities announced. Four electricity generating units with a combined capacity of 500,000 kilowatts will be installed at the Dongjiang hydroelectric power station. The first unit is expected to go into operation in 1986. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 14 May 83 OW]

HEBEI LEADING GROUP STRESSES SOLIDARITY

HK131452 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 p 1

[Report: "Does the Provincial Government Work Well Through Concerted Efforts"]

[Text] At a recent regular conference of the government, the members of the new leading group of the provincial government indicated their determination to do the job of solidarity well by helping each other and through mutual understanding and to do the government work well by improving their work methods, work style, and efficiency through concerted efforts.

The participating comrades agreed in the conference: 1) To continue to implement the principle of integrating group leadership and division of labor with individual responsibility. The regular conference of the government and the governor's work conference will continue to be held weekly. Topics to be discussed at the regular conference of the government should be important. Matters decided by the provincial government must be carried out conscientiously by departments concerned. They will by no means be delayed or ignored. 2) To bring the functions of committees, offices, provincial departments, and bureaus into full play. All committees and offices must function as departments with integrated work and act as an advisors for the provincial government. 3) The governor and vice governor will generally not attend work conferences held by committees, offices, provincial departments, and bureaus. In addition, they must write their own speeches. 4) To reduce the amount of documents and the scale of the conference. In general, printed copies of speeches by individuals will not be distributed. All documents which can be issued through provincial departments will not be issued through the provincial government. Problems that can be solved over the telephone will not be solved by using written notes. Meetings should be short and held on the spot. 5) To do more while saying less through the practice of thorough investigation and study, and to solve problems on the spot. 6) To voluntarily receive supervision from the provincial People's Congress, to strengthen contact with the provincial CPPCC and various mass organizations, to listen to their points of view and proposals on a wide range of affairs, and to further improve the provincial government work.

NEI MONGGOL ON DEALING WITH ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK120740 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] After approving and relaying the 1983 work plan of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the regional CPC Committee on waging a struggle against serious economic crimes, the regional CPC Committee pointed out: Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen the leadership, grasp the policy, deeply conduct anti-corruption education, and continue paying firm and thorough attention to the struggle.

The plan stated: In the past few years, our region scored remarkable achievements in dealing blows at serious economic criminal activities. At present, some localities and units still pay little attention to the struggle and are slack in their work. Therefore, party organizations should concentrate efforts on getting rid of obstructions and attach importance to ceaselessly and thoroughly waging the struggle. At present, we should get rid of the slack behavior of some comrades in responsible positions in a methodical manner and take effective measures to firmly grasp the struggle.

We should pay special attention to the struggle waged by the party Central Committee and the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee among their subordinate organs at all levels and industrial and mining enterprises and establishments.

Leaders should assume sole responsibility for checking and handling a group of major appalling cases. Efforts should be made to conduct anticorruption education and correctly carry out the policy to ensure smooth progress in reform work.

#### NEI MONGGOL CPPCC HOLDS FORUM ON OLD NEW CADRES

SK160145 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 14 May, the regional CPPCC Committee held a forum at the (Xincheng) Guest House on cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old to the new. At the forum, (Shi Shengrong), newly elected chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; Kui Bi, former chairman; and newly elected and former vice chairmen met and talked with one another. At the forum, the former chairman and vice chairmen earnestly introduced their work experiences and newly elected ones sincerely and modestly pledged to carry forward the fine tradition and work style of veteran comrades and score still greater achievements in CPPCC work.

At the forum, all participants held: The newly elected leading body of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee is in keeping with the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the veteran comrades who have retreated from the forefront posts are satisfied with the newly elected leading body.

#### NEI MONGGOL MEASURES ON IMPROVING WORK STYLE

SK131005 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] At a meeting of party-member cadres of regional organs at or above department and section levels held this afternoon by the regional CPC Committee, Bu He, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, announced nine specific stipulations on improving work style on behalf of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and called on all participants to implement them and on all party members and cadres of various nationalities to supervise and help the regional CPC Committee implement these stipulations. These nine stipulations are:

1. Resolutely maintain political unity with the central authorities. The line, principles, and policies of the central authorities must be conscientiously studied, understood, and implemented in line with the actual situation in Nei Monggol. No one is allowed to make frivolous remarks about or to deal with them with a passive attitude, still less should one overtly agree but covertly oppose them.
2. Adhere to the party's principle of democratic centralism. All major issues of party organs must be discussed by the members in a democratic way, and the decisions must be resolutely implemented by all party members. Individuals who have different opinions may reserve them or report them to a higher level. However, they are not permitted to do whatever they like. All issues that are discussed by the party committees must not be spread outside the party.
3. Strengthen the planning work of the party committees. All work of the party committees must be carried out in line with plans and the prescribed time limit. Routine work must also be systematically carried out. Generally, Standing Committee meetings must be held every 2 weeks and party secretary meetings must be held weekly. Preparations must be made prior to holding this kind of meeting. The quality of meetings and work efficiency must be improved.
4. Adhere to the systems of central leadership and of division of labor with individual responsibility. All work managed by the Standing Committee members of the party committees must be done on their own initiative in line with the guidelines of the central authorities and of the regional CPC Committee, and they must be responsible for the work. It is not permitted to work in a dilatory manner or to delay the work, thus incurring losses.

5. Attention must be paid to conduct investigations and research in practical life. Principal members of the party committees must devote at least 2 months a year to visiting rural and pastoral areas, plants, industrial and mining areas, scientific research units, and schools to keep in contact with the masses and to acquaint themselves with the situation. They must also report all investigation results and their opinions to the party committees in a timely manner.
6. Strengthen studies. In addition to persisting in self-study at ordinary times, all members of the standing committees of party committees must devote 2 days every 2 months to study relevant documents.
7. Improve the system of party life. Members of the standing committees of party committees must actively participate in party branch activities. Standing committees must make preparations every year to hold one or two discussion meetings for heart-to-heart talks with the members, grasp major affairs, sum up work experience, and unify thinking.
8. Set strict demands on ourselves in line with the guiding principle and the stipulations of the party Constitution and do not seek special privileges. Party committee members, especially new comrades of leading bodies, must set strict demands on themselves in their daily lives, in transportation, and in housing. In housing, at present, it is necessary to resolutely forbid and check the practice of appropriating houses for children, relatives, and friends. Members of the standing committees of party committees must not make brief informal notes or remarks personally in their work, especially in recruiting workers, promoting cadres, raising wages scale, transferring cadres to other units, and school enrollments.
9. Simplify and reduce the number of meetings and documents.

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING SPRING RAINFALL -- Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Through this morning, Beijing has enjoyed several rainfalls with a 22-month total of over 65 millimeters, according to the municipal meteorological bureau. This is more than twice the figure for the same period in ordinary years, the bureau said, and is very rare since 1949, when New China was founded. The temperature in Beijing this spring has often been high, the bureau said, reaching over 30 degrees centigrade on 24 April. Cold air from the Hetao area at the top of the great bend of the Yellow River in Inner Mongolia and Ningxia, which moves southward, often meets with the warm, humid air flow from the south over Beijing. This caused the heavy rainfall this spring, the bureau explained. The rains, which have lasted long and covered a wide area have basically dispersed the drought in Beijing and are expected to benefit wheat and vegetable growing and spring sowing, the bureau said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 28 Apr 83 OW]

TIANJIN BORROWED LANDS RETURNED -- By the end of March 1983, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government returned to its former units the land which was borrowed in 1981 to temporarily build houses for victims of the earthquake disaster. According to statistics, in 1981 the municipality built 544,245 square meters of houses for the earthquake victims. Some 212,910 square meters of land was borrowed from 102 units. In line with the regulations of the municipal government, the units should receive 10 percent more land than that which was borrowed. [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 83 p 2 SK]

TIANJIN FOREIGN TRADE WEEKLY -- TIANJIN WAIMAO ZHOUBAO [TIANJIN FOREIGN TRADE WEEKLY] started publication on 21 April. The weekly centers on reports on domestic and international economic, trade trends, and market quotations. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Apr 83 SK]



HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON ILLEGAL HOUSING

SK080749 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] On 5 May the provincial People's Government issued a circular urging various localities to conscientiously strengthen the dissemination of the principles, policies, and regulations on land management.

The circular notes: At present, the situation of arbitrarily occupying cultivated land to build houses and wasting land is very serious in some places. Therefore, various localities should devote a specific period of time after spring plowing to give wide publicity to education on valuing and rationally using land. Meanwhile, inspection of arbitrary and illegal occupation of cultivated land should be underlined to resolutely check the unhealthy trend of cadres taking the lead in arbitrarily occupying cultivated land in order to build houses. Those cases that have already been revealed but not yet dealt with should be settled within a specific period of time through the different levels assuming different responsibilities. These cases should never be tolerated and delayed. The newly discovered units and individuals that have illegally occupied cultivated land on which to build houses should be strictly dealt with in accordance with land regulations.

The circular also calls on people's governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over this work, to pay attention to it, to list the work of conducting propaganda and education on valuing and rationally using every inch of land as an item on their daily agenda, and to conscientiously make arrangements for this work. This work must be developed in a down-to-earth manner and should never be developed perfunctorily and superficially.

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON PROMOTION MALPRACTICE

SK131209 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] According to our reporter Ren Yongda, the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular urging party committees at all levels to immediately correct the malpractice of a number of departments and units that have done a rush job in promoting a large number of cadres to higher posts, taking advantage of waging the drive for structural reforms and replacing old cadres with the new. Over the past 3 years, organs, enterprises, establishments, and units under the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government have promoted over 1,100 cadres into posts at the section level. To truly meet the demands set forth by the reform drive for simplifying organizational structure, in November 1982, the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee reminded the organizational departments under the party committees at all levels to prevent rush promotion of cadres during the drive for reform. However, leading comrades in some departments ignored this question. Around the New Year days, the provincial CPC Committee discovered that some provincial-prefectural-and city-level departments and bureaus, making various excuses, did a rush job in employing or promoting cadres regardless of work requirements or the morality and capability of the cadres. Veteran cadres in some localities adopted every means to replace themselves with their "trusted followers" and "intimates" before they retired or retreated to the second front.

In coping with such a situation, the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee, in line with the directive of the provincial CPC Committee, made telephone calls in early January this year to various localities to inform them that all-out efforts should be made to carefully examine personal data in promoting cadres, to integrate cadre promotion with simplifying organizational structure, and consolidating leading bodies, and to make all-round arrangements.



In mid-March, the provincial CPC Committee again received a letter from the people, which exposed the fact that, though its organizational structure was overstaffed and overlapping, a city still continued to employ and promote cadres in a rush manner into the posts of its organs. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attached great importance to this letter and immediately wrote an instruction on the letter. The Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee also issued a circular, urging party committees at all levels to immediately correct the erroneous practice of employing or promoting cadres in a rush manner, taking advantage of waging the drive for structural reform, and replacing old cadres with new. In strengthening and consolidating leading bodies, units, under the leadership of their higher authorities, should carefully examine the conditions of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who deserve to be promoted to higher posts and solicit the opinions of the mass at all levels in appraising these cadres. After the approval of the personnel authorities, all promotion data should be reported for the record to the personnel department of their higher authorities. The promotion data for cadres at or above section level should be submitted for approval to the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee.

The circular also urges party committees at all levels to earnestly carry out in a serious manner the examination of personal data of cadres who have been promoted this year. Those who are proven to have been involved in malpractices, such as offering official posts, making lavish promises, and promoting cadres to a rush manner, and who have incurred popular indignation, should be investigated to find out who is to blame for the case or should be punished with disciplinary measures.

#### HEILONGJIANG DISPLAYS TAIWAN ARTIST'S WORKS

SK060708 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] An exhibition by (Liu Guosong), an artist in traditional Chinese painting, sponsored by the provincial Painting and Calligraphy Institute, opened at the provincial art gallery on 5 May. (Liu Guosong) is an artist and professor from Taiwan. He is now teaching at the art department of Hong Kong Chinese University. He is 51 years of age.

His works have been displayed in international art exhibitions dozens of times and have been well-received and praised. Some 60 of his works, displayed this time, are representative of each of his various artistic phases. During his stay in Harbin, he will be invited to lecture at the Youth Palace.

#### JILIN HOLDS FORUM ON PARTY SPIRIT, STYLE

SK150511 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] On the morning of 14 May, the Discipline Inspection Commission under the provincial CPC Committee held a forum on strengthening the propagation and education of the party spirit, style, and discipline. Comrade Zhang Shiying, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke at the forum. He demanded: The whole party should engage in the propagation and education of the party spirit, style, and discipline with the close coordination of the various departments concerned.

In conducting education on the party spirit, style, and discipline, priority should be given to political discipline. Party members should be educated to maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee so as to ensure a smooth development of the four modernizations.

At present, attention should be paid to checking such malpractices as using public funds to engage in extravagant wining and dining, privately dividing up public funds

and property on the opportunity of organizational reform, illegal distribution of houses, and building and changing residence registration from rural areas to the urban areas, so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the party style as soon as possible.

#### JILIN REGULATIONS ON IMPROVING WORK STYLE

SK110311 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Recently the provincial CPC Committee office printed and distributed the regulations of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee on strengthening the unity and improving the leaders' work style. The regulations called on party organizations at and above county-level to formulate specific measures, in line with local conditions, for conscientiously implementing the regulations.

The regulations stated: With new attitude and new work style, new leading bodies of the provincial CPC Committee should lead party organizations at all levels and the people of all nationalities across the province to better implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress and carry out all tasks set forth at the fourth provincial party congress to comprehensively create a new situation in the work of Jilin Province. To this end, we must strengthen the unity, improve leaders' work style and means of work, and do our work well with one heart and one mind.

1. Further strengthen the unity of the party. Party organizations at all levels and party members across the province should closely rally round the party Central Committee and ideologically and politically act in firm unison with the party Central Committee.

Old cadres should earnestly support the new cadres and they should modestly learn from the old ones. Old and new cadres should learn support and closely cooperate with one another. Cadres of new leading bodies must respect the old cadres who retreated to the second and third lines.

2. We should make efforts to study Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong's Thought, uphold the style of study of integrating theory with practice, raise the theoretical level and enhance the understanding of policy, study science and culture, and master relevant specialized knowledge to cultivate ourselves as experts.

3. Earnestly carry out the party's principle of democratic centralism, uphold the system of integrating collective centralism with the division of labor on the basis of individual responsibility. All major affairs should be decided by collective discussions and be carried out by individuals to further achieve the division of work between the party and the government.

4. Leading comrades should be obligated to conduct investigations, study, supervision, and examination, energetically go deep into the reality of life to grasp firsthand materials, sum up experiences and lessons, and discuss ways to solve the problems.

Leading comrades should maintain close ties with the masses, accept suggestions made by them, modestly insist on the criticism and suggestions made by party members and nonparty personages, strictly avoid bureaucracy, pay attention to letters from the people and their complaints when they call, try to understand the opinions and demands of the masses, be concerned about the weal and woe of the people, and wholeheartedly serve the people.

5. Explain again the regulations of the provincial CPC Committee on eliminating five excesses to further eliminate excessive meetings, official documents, and statements, organizational structures, attendants in leaders' activities, and dilatory work style with a view to improving work efficiency.

6. Leading comrades should personally draw up important documents and make speeches and should not entrust secretaries to do their work instead.

7. Never push one's way in the world. No rostrums can be set up at ordinary work conferences. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committees are not allowed to be received and photographed at the conference sponsored by departments. Radio and TV stations are not allowed to broadcast the activities of responsible comrades except for big festivals, important conferences, and activities of other cities. They are allowed to broadcast a summary of required reports.

8. Correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism, uphold the truth, and correct mistakes. Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee should attend their regular meetings as well as regular activities of organizations, held by party branches and party groups, in the capacity of party members.

9. In line with the norms of the new party Constitution and the political life of the party, we should set strict demands on ourselves, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, and resolutely resist unhealthy trends.

At present, efforts should be made to stop four unhealthy trends, such as privately distributing houses and occupying houses larger than one's share, using public funds to treat others, arranging jobs for one's own children and relatives by securing advantages through soliciting and influence, and embezzling public funds and privately distributing public materials in the course of administrative readjustment. We should take the lead in correcting the party work style, foster good old customs, and play an exemplary role in abiding by the discipline and the law and in contributing to the four modernizations.

10. Train children and relatives to exercise no privilege, seek no personal gain, resist all activities that corrupt social values, take the lead in carrying out principles and decrees of the party and the government, and play an exemplary role in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

The regulations concludes: The above regulations are made for party organizations and leading cadres at all levels. Efforts should be exerted in conducting regular investigations on the implementation of the regulations. Those who perform well will be praised and those who perform poorly will be criticized at regular meetings of party organizations.

#### JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU VISITS POWER SITES

SK100156 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] On 6-8 May, Qiang Xiaochu and Governor Zhao Xiu visited the Baishan hydropower station which is under accelerated construction and the Honshi hydropower station which recently began construction. After acquiring detailed knowledge of the situation in the construction, they said:

During the First 5-Year Plan period, 8 of 156 state-assigned key projects were in Jilin Province. Owing to the great assistance of all quarters, the Changchun No 1 automobile factory was completed in 3 years. At present, we should go all out to support the Baishan hydropower station project as we did then in order to complete the project as soon as possible.

On the morning of 7 April, responsible persons of No 1 construction bureau under the Ministry of Hydropower set forth three problems in construction that need to be solved through the assistance of localities. Qiang Xiaochu and Zhao Xiu decided on the spot that Jilin City should immediately help solve them. On the same afternoon, the Jilin City CPC Committee stated that the three problems have been solved.

The 100 carpenters urgently needed in the [words indistinct] construction project will be transferred by the city commune- and brigade-run enterprises bureau on a responsibility basis. The Jilin railway subbureau will take charge of delivering the 10,000 tons of coal for daily use that is piled up in a mine. Henceforth, goods from stores in Baishan will be directly provided by the Jilin City No 2 wholesale center instead of the county wholesale center.

#### LIAONING 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT

SK150425 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] According to a communique on the fulfillment of the 1982 plan for economic and social development which will be formally released by the provincial Statistical Bureau on 15 May, our province's people achieved relatively good results in all fields in 1982. Industrial production exceeded the target projected at the beginning of 1982. A relatively good harvest in agricultural production was reaped despite serious droughts. Revenue and expenditure achieved a basic balance. Continued improvements were made in living conditions of the people both in urban and rural areas.

The figures of the communique indicate: The 1982 provincial output value of industry and agriculture was 56.6 billion yuan, up 5.6 percent over the previous year. The average annual per capita income increased from 710 yuan in the previous year to 733 yuan, an increase of 3.1 percent and topping the previous best record. The goal for industrial production set at the beginning of 1982 was to ensure a 3 percent, achieve a 4 percent, and strive for a 5 percent increase. Actually, the industrial output value was 47.603 billion yuan, a 5.5 percent increase over the previous year thus surpassing the highest target of striving for a 5 percent increase.

Most manufactured goods were produced in line with the people's needs, and production of those products urgently needed by markets increased by a relatively big margin. The quality of the products was stable and even improved. At a national product quality appraisal, our province won 48 gold and silver medals in 1982, ranking (?fourth) in our country.

In 1982 our province's agricultural production met with serious natural disasters. However, thanks to the institution of the system of contracted responsibility with remuneration linked to output and the development of diversified undertakings, total provincial agricultural output value still increased by 5.9 percent over the previous year and the output of grain and soybeans approached the 1981 figure.

Along with the increases in industrial and agricultural production, commodities were supplied abundantly to markets. A number of commodities which had been supplied only by certificate or in a limited amount were supplied without restriction. The variety of commodities supplied by certificate only or in a limited amount was reduced from 70 in 1978 to 10.

#### BRIEFS

LIAONING: EDUCATIONAL FUNDS -- Recently, the Ministry of Education has allocated \$1.3 million, from the interest-free loans granted by the World Bank, to Shenyang University to develop educational facilities. This loan may be repaid in 20 years beginning in the 11th year after the issuance of the loan, with an annual repayment of 5 percent. According to relevant stipulations, this loan must be used only for importing from foreign countries instruments and equipment for teaching purposes. The Shenyang City Government has also decided to allocate funds to build subsidiary facilities for Shenyang University. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 1 SK]

QINGHAI TAX CHANGE IMPLEMENTATION DELAYED

HK170907 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 83

[Summary] The provincial meeting on substituting taxes for the delivery of profit was held from 30 April to 10 May. The meeting focused on the study and arrangement of concrete plans and steps to be taken in substituting taxes for the delivery of profit in the province. The meeting called on various localities to make a determination to do the work well. In view of the fact that the province has not carried out pilot projects in substituting taxes for the delivery of profit, the meeting has decided that the commencing date for levying profit taxes on state-run enterprises should be delayed until 1 (?July).

Those attending the meeting included responsible comrades of financial departments of all autonomous prefectures, prefectures and cities, responsible comrades in charge of financial work of provincial-level enterprises and key enterprises, and comrades of economic departments. After study and discussions, all participants have realized that the delivery of taxes for profits is an important reform in our country's financial and economic management system, as well as an important policy of the party and state.

The meeting made explicit stipulations on the object and scope of the work of substituting taxes for the delivery of profit, on the standards differentiating small industrial and commercial enterprises, and on [words indistinct].

After consultation and discussion, an initial decision was made at the meeting on the percentage of retention of profits in enterprises of various autonomous prefectures, prefectures, and cities, where the delivery of taxes for profits is to be practiced.

In order to speed up the work of substituting taxes for the delivery of profit, the meeting has made a resolution to establish an office for the work of substituting taxes for the delivery of profit in various autonomous prefectures, prefectures, and cities. Leaders of the provincial government listened to the report about the meeting and Jing Shengming, provincial vice governor, delivered a speech at the meeting.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK170838 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] In the new historical period of socialist modernization, political and ideological work is still of great significance, which is the lifeblood of economic work and all other work. This was pointed out this afternoon by Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, at the regional meeting for carrying out political and ideological work among the workers and staff. We must fully realize the importance of political and ideological work in the new period and consistently intensify the political and ideological party work among the workers and staff; this is vital to socialist modernization, he also said.

In a lengthy report entitled "Giving Full Play to the Role of Political and Ideological Work in Socialist Modernization," Comrade Wang Enmao recalled our party's past experiences in carrying out political and ideological work. Then he stressed that political and ideological work is much more important now in the new historical period. This work must be strengthened, not weakened. The cause of the four modernizations is new and arduous, which requires the tremendous effort of millions of people. To accomplish this cause, we must fully mobilize the masses, arouse their enthusiasm to the utmost, and give full play to their wisdom and creativity.

I. 17 May 83

T 2

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHWEST REGION

Therefore, we must depend on the mighty force of political and ideological work and energetically publicize the party's line, principles, and policies as well as communist ideas among the masses so that they will voluntarily work hard for the cause of our party.

After expounding on the significance of intensifying political and ideological work among the workers and staff in the new historical period of socialist modernization, Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out that we must also constantly carry out education in communist ideology among the workers and staff, apart from cultural and technical education and education of nationality unity. Party organizations at various levels must earnestly give more leadership to political and ideological work among the workers and staff.

Finally, Comrade Wang Enmao said that to intensify political and ideological work among the workers and staff is a task of the whole party and also a common task of the whole society. Party organizations at various levels must organize and coordinate forces of all fields. Under the unified leadership of party committees, party organizations, governments of all levels, trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations must work in good coordination and make concerted efforts to strengthen and improve political and ideological work among the workers and staff, to build a powerful contingent of political and ideological work, and work hard to create a new situation in this field of work so that the 2.6 million workers and staff of our region will become a mighty force with political integrity, high consciousness, scientific and cultural knowledge, and advanced technical level to play their part in the development of the four modernizations of our region.

#### BRIEFS

GANSU HYDROPOWER STATIONS -- Up to the present, 85 percent of the communes throughout the province have electricity. This is due to the vigorous development of small hydropower stations. By the end of 1982, there were already 578 small hydropower stations in the rural areas of the province and the total generated energy amounted to 260 million kilowatt hours. This year another 22 small hydropower stations are under construction. Most of these hydropower stations are set up by the people and subsidized by the government. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 83 HK]



CNA COMMENTS ON S. KOREA-CHINA RELATIONS

OW170541 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 16 (CNA) -- Immediately upon the return of a Chinese Communist delegation to Seoul last week, Peking's ambassador to the United Nations told North Korean President Kim Il-song that the Chinese Communists would once again fight on Pyongyang's side should another Korean war break out. It was by no means a halfhearted assurance. Peking has steadily ignored signals from the Government of the Republic of Korea ever since Seoul adopted a more open foreign policy in the early 1970's. The Peking-Pyongyang bonds seem to be unbreakable, not necessarily because they love each other very much, but because they need each other a great deal.

Not to mention the fact that it was the Chinese Communist forces that saved North Korea from the advancing United Nations troops in the 1950's, they are ideologically alike. Being geographically next-door neighbors, each cannot afford to antagonize the other. Peking is particularly eager to cultivate Kim's goodwill for the simple fact that North Korea is the only missing link in the Soviet Union's encirclement of Red China on the Asian continental mass.

That explains why Red China has consistently supported Pyongyang's demand for the withdrawal of American forces from the South and the unification of the Korean peninsula on North Korean terms. Some people in South Korea may have the notion that the visit of the Chinese Communist delegation to Seoul to negotiate for the return of a hijacked jetliner and its passengers has provided an opening for the Korean Government to exploit. They are wrong.

Shen Tu, Peking's aviation director, did not go to Seoul to pave the ground for broader contacts with the Republic of Korea. He went there for compelling reasons. Peking not only demanded the return of the six freedom-seekers who commandeered the plane to Chunchon and the seized plane but also was deeply worried that the 90-odd Chinese passengers aboard the plane would also opt for freedom if they stayed in Korea for any length of time without being kept under close surveillance. That was why the Shen delegation had more than 30 members. After their arrival in Seoul, there was no longer any possibility for the passengers to express their wishes freely.

Some people in the Republic of Korea seem to be ready to forget what the Chinese Communist invaders did to them over quarter a century ago. They are eager to make friends with Peking. These Korean people hold the view that closer ties with Peking would serve as a wedge between Red China and North Korea, thus help ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and give the Republic of Korea access to the Chinese mainland market.

Both lines of reasoning are faulty. In the first place, Peking will not antagonize Pyongyang for South Korea's sake. Even if Peking could be lured away from Pyongyang, Kim Il-song could always turn to the Soviets for help.

It is the presence of the U.S. forces and the combat readiness of South Korea itself that have maintained peace. There is no substitute deterrent. As to the mainland market, Korean businessmen have only to ask their counterparts in Japan, Europe, and the United States about their experience. The mainland market is just an illusion, nothing more.

PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL ACCEPTS TAIWAN

OW140457 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 13 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's application for full membership in the Pacific Basin Economic Council has been accepted by the council's 16th general meeting which concluded four days of discussions Thursday in Santiago, Chile. According to a dispatch from Chile, the above approval is expected to be officially passed during the 17th general meeting of the council to be held next year in Canada.

C.F. Koo, president of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce, who led a delegation of Chinese entrepreneurs and economists to participate in the 16th general meeting, spoke at the meeting on the ROC's difficulties in foreign trade. Koo pointed out that international trade protectionism, which has imposed by many industrialized countries, has become a considerable obstacle to the Republic of China and other developing countries in doing foreign trade. He expressed his hope that those protectionist measures can be revoked in the near future. In addition, he also urged the United States to continue conceding the preferential tariffs to developing nations.

More than 300 delegates from 16 nations attended the 4-day meeting to discuss the economic situation and work out economic cooperation in the Pacific area.

PROTECTIONISM SAID TO THREATEN EXPORTS

OW111151 Taipei CNA in English 1028 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] Taipei, May 11 (CNA) -- The Republic of China is facing a bumpy road ahead in its external trade in the wake of rising wave of protectionism in the industrialized countries and the fierce competition from its neighboring countries in Asia, the head of the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) warned this morning. In his report to the Legislative Yuan this morning, Vincent C. Siew, the BOFT director general, said the long worldwide recession has resulted in the growing protectionism and many industrialized countries have resorted to protectionist measures to reduce imports from both the developing countries and the newly developed industrialized countries, the former including the Republic of China, South Korea, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

This protectionist trend cost a considerable decline in the world trade volume last year, which only amounted to U.S. dollars 1,800 billion, down 6 percent in value and 2 percent in volume as compared with the previous year, Siew told the legislators. This is a rare phenomenon in the past three decades in the worldwide trade scene, he said.

The Republic of China had a trade volume of U.S. dollars 41.92 billion last year with its exports and imports totaling U.S. dollars 22.24 billion and U.S. dollars 18,888 billion respectively. Both exports and imports showed a decline of 1.8 percent and 10.9 percent last year. The nation's trade not only suffered from the growing protectionism of the industrialized countries, but also from the growing competition from its neighboring countries.

Director Siew called on local businessmen to redouble their efforts to further promote sales campaign, improve the quality of their products and management, avoid counterfeiting foreign trademarks and products, and especially, to avoid engaging in cut-throat competition among themselves by reducing prices of their products.

LARGE-SCALE MILITARY EXERCISES END 13 MAY

OW131429 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Penghu, Taiwan, May 13 (AFP) -- Taiwan's three armed forces gave a spectacular large-scale firepower demonstration on Penghu Island (Pescadores) today, concluding an unannounced eight-day joint military manoeuvre. Penghu, formerly a submarine base of the Japanese Navy during World War II, is situated 130 nautical miles southwest of Taipei, and is one of the three defense commands overlooking the Bashee Channel, in addition to the defense commands on Quemoy and Matsu off China's Fujian coast in the Taiwan Strait.

The war games, dubbed "Han Hsing" (Rising Han), which began on May 6, were the largest seen in the 20 years since the establishment of the unified military command of the Ministry of National Defense, with 50,000 officers and men taking part. The military exercise was designed to show that the Nationalist Armed Forces had now entered the "missile age," a military spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. It was also an occasion to test the firepower of the three services as demonstrated by the various artillery, armoured cars, rockets, missiles, aircraft and warships, which, according to Chief of General Staff General Hao Po-tsun, proved satisfactory.

While the Nationalist Armed Forces, trained and equipped by the Americans since the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, have been trimmed in the past 10 years from the original 600,000 men to the present 450,000, their firepower has increased tremendously. Today's demonstration, which lasted about three hours, featured 18 companies of the Army, six warships from the Navy, and 27 aircraft from the Air Force, and involved some 3,800 officers and men. The three branches went through their paces separately, in that order.

The whole event was planned and executed with military precision in every detail, including the seat and bus numbers of the guests who consisted of 80 editors, editorial writers, reporters from the local press, a limited number of resident foreign correspondents, and about 600 cadres, mostly generals and field officers, as guests of honour.

A spokesman said the cadres, some of whom were on special training, were specially invited to watch the demonstration so that they would have a practical understanding of how to coordinate the characteristics of the various weapons and their different firepower, before they went back to their troops. Newsmen were told in advance to refrain from mentioning the type and quality of the various weapons for security reasons, particularly the rockets and missiles, which included ground-to-air, air-to-air, and surface-to-surface.

Other combat activities included a naval tactical formation, antisubmarine depth charge attack, an artillery shelling of a flying target, and antispeed boat and coast bombardment exercises. Taiwan has not been at war since the "Quemoy crisis" in 1958, when the mainland Chinese ordered the concentrated shelling of the Quemoy Islands, situated just off the mainland, as a prelude to capturing Taiwan proper.

SINO-BRITISH TALKS TO RESUME LATE MAY

HK170158 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 May 83 p 10

["By a staff reporter"]

[Text] Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong will resume later this month, the local leftwing magazine, WIDE ANGLE [KUANG-CHIAO CHING], disclosed in its current issue. It also claimed that Britain was prepared to concede the question of sovereignty and that the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had softened her attitude on this question. Even a senior British Foreign Office official, who had earlier championed the "three-legged stool" concept, now claimed that Britain was prepared to "retreat politically and make concessions on the sovereignty question." It was Lord Belstead who first spoke of the "three-legged stool," sparking vehement attacks from the leftwing press.

The talks, the magazine went on, would resume regardless of the British election on June 9. WIDE ANGLE also made the following "summations."

-- When talks begin, later this month, it is believed Britain will tacitly acknowledge Chinese sovereignty over Hong Kong.

-- After this stand is expressed in principle, the talks will proceed in two areas: First, how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability in the 14 years up to 1997. Second, how China and Britain could work together after China recovers sovereignty.

-- In the 14-year "transition" period, both sides will decide such questions as the role of, and cooperation between, the 12 China-financed banks, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank, how to improve loans to medium and small industries, and whether China should enlarge its investment here.

-- Another issue will be how the question of reserves can be resolved. Other issues involve the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the transformation of the Urban Council into a Municipal Council. The talks are expected to last for a fairly long time.

The magazine said that it would be too much to expect the coming Sixth National People's Congress to work out a formula for Hong Kong. Indeed, this would not be likely even by the end of the year. Only after the talks on the "transition period" are completed will the discussions be concentrated on future cooperation between China and Britain.

This will involve the future development of British-financed corporations and the powers of the Hong Kong and Chartered banks to issue banknotes, as well as some of the "invisible" British benefits such as landing rights for British aircraft.

WIDE ANGLE also claimed that the first director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Wang Kuang, who is to be succeeded by the former governor of Jiangsu, Mr Xu Jiatusun, will not be leaving Hong Kong as earlier rumoured, but will remain here as an adviser to the news agency.

And a non-Communist magazine, PAI SHING, claimed that Mr Wang was demoted for "lack of alertness" in approving the filming of an anti-Vietnam script, which some claim also implicated the Chinese Communists.

Both magazines agree that Mr Xu's appointment here is connected with the discussions over the future of Hong Kong. His accomplishments in Jiangsu are widely known and his expertise and prestige also reflect the importance China attaches to Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong magazine said Mr Xu was now in Canton receiving representations from Hong Kong commercial and industrial circles on various Hong Kong topics. Mr Xu is expected to take up his post here on June 1. As governor of Jiangsu, Mr Xu went abroad about four years ago and spent a few days in Hong Kong on his way home. According to PAI SHING, he impressed many people here.

WEN WEI PO ON BEIJING'S POLICY TOWARD HONG KONG

HK161247 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 4

[Commentary by Lu Ke: "My Views on Beijing's Policy Toward Hong Kong"]

[Text] Recently, the drop in the exchange rate of Hong Kong's dollar once again prompted some of the press to raise the issue of confidence in Hong Kong's future. Since the "1997 issue" was put forward, it has become a rule that some people always try to find a solution to the issue of Hong Kong's future whenever there is a slight fluctuation in its economy.

I am not going to probe into the complicated reasons for the drop in the exchange rate of the Hong Kong dollar. I just wish to present some of my views on the matter of confidence. It seems that Beijing has gone through a prolonged course of deliberations and consultations in making the decision over the Hong Kong issue. Since the founding of the PRC, Beijing has reiterated China's sovereignty over Hong Kong on many occasions. This can be seen in Huang Hua's speech delivered at the United Nations and in the articles on the polemics between China and the Soviet Union. However, the problem of how the sovereignty will be regained and how Hong Kong should be administered after its sovereignty is recovered, was never mentioned. When the "1997 issue" was raised, according to official sources, China clearly stated its stand: "To regain the sovereignty of Hong Kong and maintain its prosperity." The problem of how to "maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong" had still not been approached. At this time, heated discussions were held among the intellectual circles and citizens of Hong Kong, and one of the opinions insisted that "Hong Kong should be ruled by Hong Kong people." It was probably on the basis of such reasonable proposals put forward by the Hong Kong compatriots that Beijing once again summarized its basic policy toward Hong Kong as "while the social system of Hong Kong will remain unchanged, its sovereignty must be recovered and Hong Kong people will rule Hong Kong to maintain its prosperity." This policy involved regional sovereignty, social system, political structure and administration. The general outline of Hong Kong's prosperity was then quite clear. It was not correct to say that Hong Kong's future was indistinct. One of the reasons why the so-called issue of confidence was raised was because there were doubts whether the above policy could be realized. Some papers said a session of the NPC can reject "Hong Kong's social system will remain unchanged and Hong Kong people will rule Hong Kong" and carry out socialist transformation and practice proletarian dictatorship. At that time even if there were prosperity, it would not be "Hong Kong style."

I believe that a policy decision is not an outcome of any subjective will. It must have an objective basis that restricts the subjective action. Provided we make a little analysis of the various conditions related to the period when Beijing formulated the policy, the implementation of the above policy to deal with Hong Kong's future will then be credible.

First, the changing policy of the PRC since its founding has profoundly taught Beijing leaders the lesson that, in order to develop the economy, the present economic system and structure must be readjusted and an open door policy must be practiced.

Such a policy would include appropriately lifting the restrictions on individual enterprise, energetically attracting foreign, Hong Kong, and Macao investments, setting up special economic zones, and enlarging China's economic and trade contacts with foreign countries. It is unquestionable that such a policy will inevitably stimulate nonsocialist economic factors. However, it is advantageous for the accomplishment of the four modernizations and the economic development of China, and can bring new vitality to China's economy. Such an open door policy is linked with tolerating the existence of a capitalist economy in Hong Kong after China regains sovereignty. In other words, abstract dogmas will no longer be the basis for making policies, but flexible policies will be adopted in light of practical conditions.

Second, raising funds is one of the problems that must be urgently solved in the economic construction of China. For a certain point of view, the so-called open door policy refers to attracting and giving full play to the role of various funds. In order to maintain and develop the prosperity of Hong Kong, one of the fundamental tasks is to prevent the available funds of Hong Kong from flowing outwards. We must, at the same time, attract more foreign capital to develop our economy. In order to achieve this task, besides continuously maintaining Hong Kong's position as a free trade port and an international financial center, what other methods should we adopt? The core of Hong Kong's economic system is that private properties are sacred and inviolable. Proceeding from this point, the enforcement of economic policies such as low income tax, low tax revenue, freedom in handling foreign exchange and so on, can enable those who invest to have good prospects of gain. If investments are profitable, internal and foreign capital will steadily flow in. Certainly, the best method to politically convince Hong Kong citizens is to apply the existing system and policy and let Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong. It is thus obvious that Beijing's policy toward Hong Kong is defined according to objective conditions and is not a subjective expedient measure.

Third, the historical task of reunifying China includes the return of Taiwan, and Hong Kong, and Macao to the motherland. At present, it is difficult to define which will first be returned. In light of the present situation, the return of Hong Kong and Macao is just a matter of time, whereas the return of Taiwan involves a complicated struggle in political and diplomatic relations. Whether they are returned early or late, the policies will be proved to be feasible. Therefore, Beijing must be true in word, resolute in deeds and win confidence in all respects.

We can thus see that Beijing's policy toward Hong Kong is not changeable. It is not determined by the attitude of any individual leader, whether he is now in power or later deprived of power. If we say there still are doubts about Hong Kong's future, it is because, in implementing the Beijing policy, we are still awaiting the early results of the negotiations between Britain and China that will strengthen the cooperation between both parties. This will have a profound influence on Hong Kong's future.



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**MAY 18, 1983**

